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The Daily Commercial.

AN IMPORTANT LAW, passed at the extra session of the Legislature, will be found on the third page to-day.

WE LEARN that General GRANT is being reinforced daily at a satisfactory rate. The victory at Atlanta is as good as a division, it having inspired the army with new resolution and perfect confidence.

THERE is some prospect that the navy will shortly seal up the port of Wilmington, which is as good as an army to the rebels. The importance of this is earnestly pressed on the attention of the Government.

The Latest News.

EX-Governor KOERNER, United States Minister to Spain, has arrived in Washington, on his way home on a visit.

The officers of the War and Treasury Department Clerks' brigades at Washington, are to be mustered in as other officers.

About 5,600 claims for back pay and bounty of deceased soldiers have been settled during the last month.

A statement, said to have been made by Secretary SEWARD, to the effect that there would be no draft, is the subject of comment in Washington circles.

Quartermaster General MEIGS has been made brevet Major General for gallant conduct in defence of Washington during the July invasion.

The Secretary of War has issued orders and regulations for the settlement of demands for Quartermasters and Commissary stores furnished the armies, in accordance with the act of Congress.

Claims for damages as for losses sustained by thefts or depredations committed by troops, from citizens of States or parts of States declared in rebellion by the President's Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, will not be considered; and in all cases the claimant must show by his own oath, and also by other testimony, that he is loyal now, was loyal at the time his claim originated, and has been loyal ever since.

The Kentuckians have modified their opinions about negro enlistments since the draft question has been introduced.

Admiral DAVIS, of the Navy; Col. Bowman, of the Engineer Department of the army, and ORISON BLUNT, of New York, civilian, constitute the board of examination for sites of a navy yard and a naval department on the Western waters.

President LINCOLN was, yesterday, the recipient of the splendid $500 Bible sometime since procured for him by the colored people of Baltimore. The President made a speech accepting the gift, and assuring the givers that he has always entertained the loftiest sentiment in regard to Freedom.

It is stated that the U. S. Treasurer will in twelve days have a sufficient amount of ready money to pay off every man in the United States service.

Secretary Fessenden very promptly removed a copperhead who had a desk in the New York Custom House. A very just transaction.

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners took the oath yesterday, and were sent North. They all want to come North.

Secretary Fessenden has issued rules for the release of Government contractors from increased duties imposed by the new Internal Revenue Law.

The citizens of Mobile have been put to their wits' end to evade conscription, and some are succeeding in escaping to the protection of our forces.

All the rebel Government property has been moved back from Mobile into the interior, showing that they expect to evacuate the city before long.

At last accounts flour was selling in Mobile from $250 to $300 per barrel; bacon from $3 to $5 per pound, according to quality; spool cotton was selling at $6 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling at from $12 50 to $15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from $150 to $175; cavalry boots were selling from $250 to $300 per pair; nails were selling for $4 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth $2 50 to $3) were selling for from $50 to $60 each.

There will probably be about ten thousand men, including conscripted militia, to oppose our forces at the taking of Mobile.

Judge HAMLIN's store in Salem, Wayne county, was entered on Tuesday night, the safe opened and the contents taken, amounting to $6,000. A number of individual notes were also stolen, chiefly given by Salem men. A liberal reward is offered for the detection of the thieves.

The Rebel pirate *Florida* arrived at Teneriffe on the 13th of August. She was permitted to coal and provision, and sailed at noon of the same day. It is supposed that she had destroyed the steamer *Electric Spark* with a valuable cargo.

The New York Union State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and nominated the Honorable REUBEN E. FENTON for Governor.

The New York Gold Market opened at 242½ yesterday, and fell to 241¾.

The Hon. AMASA COBB was re-nominated for Congress at Milwaukee yesterday.

THOMAS L. PRICE was nominated for Governor of Missouri by the Democratic State Convention yesterday.

General SHERMAN, it is supposed, will rest his army in Atlanta while he restores his communications in the rear.

It is announced that the draft must take place in districts most deficient, and that all applications for postponement are denied.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that San Francisco must raise $400,000 for the Central Pacific Railroad.

The Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was renominated for Congress yesterday.

Advices from General SHERIDAN state that since the reconnoissance of Monday all has remained quiet.

The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman of the National Union Committee, is in Washington, where he is likely to remain until the Presidential campaign is over.

A conference of delegates from all parts of the British Provinces of North America has been in session since the 1st inst. at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, considering the propriety of forming a confederation of all the provinces. They adjourned to meet at Halifax on the 14th.

"George Brinton McClellan was born in the city of Philadelphia, December 3, 1826, and he will consequently be 38 years of age on the 3d of December."—*Rochester Union.*

"If the *Union's* figures are correct, Little Mac must be, not 38 but 238 years old!"—*Rochester Democrat.*

Which he is, to all intents and purposes.—*Chicago Journal.*

In all this time Little Mac must have made a vast deal of history. Would some French gentleman please to write it up for him? They have been so obliging to him before on Crimean subjects, they might do it again.

GOLD.—The chief support of the New York gold market now is the unsettled short contracts, many of which were made during the decline of the early part of last week.

What is Thought Abroad.

An eminent citizen of this country, of foreign birth, and now resident in Paris, writes, in a letter these words: "Let Wilmington be shut up or destroyed, so that the cotton loan in London will receive its last blow, and the Confederate cause in Europe will soon sink down to zero." Now that so great a part of our navy is released from duty in the Gulf by the victory at Mobile, and now that we have so powful an iron clad as the Tennessee fit for duty, we have no doubt that the crying case of Wilmington will speedily be attended to.

The same gentleman also writes: "Let the Union army only achieve two great victories, and you will find that public opinion in France will quickly change in favor of the North."

From the Front.

Extract of a letter, written by an officer attached to the 15th Corps, dated Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, September 3.

"We are expecting a grand battle in a short time; when Early comes, but all the men in America cannot carry our position by assault."

REMEMBER when you hear McClellan peace makers profess loyalty to the Union, that in the campaign of 1860 no one of the three parties was more vociferous in its profession of fidelity to the Union than the party headed by the man who is now a Major General in the rebel army—John C. Breckinridge.

All in favor of Jeff. Davis' return to his seat in the United States Senate, will vote for McClellan. All in favor of hanging the arch-traitor, will vote for Lincoln and the national sovereignty.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864. NO. 309.

THE PROGRESS OF RECRUITING

Twenty-Third District Nearly Full.

RECRUITING STILL GOING ON.

Important Order Received by Captain Moorhead.

Payment of the Men in Camp Reynolds.

The Volunteer Movement.

Volunteering still continues brisk, although many of the sub-districts have already put in their quotas. We were shown a dispatch yesterday from a town not many miles from the city stating that over one hundred men were on their way here for the purpose of volunteering, and inquiring what was the highest rate of bounty paid. So that here is a chance for districts wanting men. Captain Kirker reports the following wards, boroughs and townships in the 23d District as having filled their quotas by putting in the number of men, as shown by the following official tables:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.			
1st ward, Allegheny	121	Franklin "	12
2d " "	126	Marshall "	10
3d " "	193	McCandless "	16
4th " "	223	Pine "	14
Manchester boro.....	82	Richland "	11
Sewickley "	16	Hampton "	17
Duquesne "	48	Shaler "	51
Sharpsburg "	34	East Deer "	20
Tarentum "	17	West Deer "	21
McClure Township...	45	Fawn "	13
Ross "	34	Sewickley "	11
Ohio "	23		
BUTLER COUNTY.			
Butler borough.....	31	Butler township.....	20
Zelienople "	7	Connoquenessing tp	23
Saxonburg "	5	Lancaster township	24
Buffalo township....	22	Muddy Creek "	21
Clinton "	19	Franklin "	24
Middlesex "	22	Centre "	17
Adams "	20	Clay "	24
Cranberry "	25	Concord "	20
Jackson and Harmony.....	28	Brady "	18
Forward township..	19	Worth "	23
ARMSTRONG COUNTY.			
Kittanning boro'....	47	Brady's Bend tp.....	67
Elderton "	5	Sugar Creek "	14
Leechburg "	9	Franklin "	53
Apollo "	10	North Buffalo "	18
Worthington "	3	South Buffalo "	27
Freeport "	21	Mahoning "	29
Manor township.....	21	Wayne "	33

Several of the remaining sub-districts have partially filled their quotas, and we hear that bounty funds have been made up in all but four. As volunteers may be put in up to the day of reporting, which will be from five to ten days after the draft, the sub-districts yet in arrears have time to clear themselves from the draft. As soon as volunteering slacks off the draft will be made.

We believe that all the wards in Pittsburgh, with the exception of the Fifth and Ninth, are either clear or nearly so, whilst many of the boroughs and townships have likewise put in their quotas.

Captain Moorhead was busy yesterday mustering men. In consequence of the fact that many districts are full and the great number of men offering the rates of local bounty have come down a shade, and have still a decidedly downward tendency.

Captain Moorhead has received an order which permits him to go on and muster men into the new regiment of artillery being raised under Col. Gallup, as well as the two new infantry regiments. The regiment of artillery will consist of twelve companies of 141 men each, making 1,692, and the infantry regiments of ten companies, each of 101, making 1,010. It is understood that should there be more men enlisted for the heavy artillery regiment than shall be required to fill it, then the surplus men will be transferred to other infantry regiments.

We learn that an organization of the men in Camp Reynolds into regiments, will be effected in a day or two, and that Captain Moorhead will commence paying the men the Government bounty on Saturday, and continue from day to day until all are paid.

During yesterday only forty-nine men were mustered by Captain Moorhead. The falling off in numbers was caused by the fact of his not being permitted to muster men in for the new regiments. But now that this difficulty is removed, we may expect the number to be largely increased to-day.

Vermont Election—First Response to Chicago.

The election in Vermont is the first response to the proceedings at Chicago. The result is a majority even larger than that given last year for the Union and for fighting the war through!

The Green Mountain State has sent her sons by tens of thousands to the field, and they have poured out their blood like water. She turns not her back on them now. But, detesting the miserable peace and surrender idea put forth at Chicago, she bids them go forward and fight the war out, *and they will do it!*

If any State is naturally disposed to peace it is Vermont; but she will not have the miserable peace proffered by the Democrats, and she takes the first opportunity to say so. And so will say all New England; and the country will respond—amen!

"His Footstep in the Sea."

The Rev. Dr. Everts, by way of illustrating the inscrutability of Divine Providence, related in his sermon last Sunday the following incident:

The spot in our Lake can be pointed out to you where a young Lieutenant of the United States army was once well nigh drowned. He went down, as it was supposed, for the last time, when assistance reached him. He was rescued, and after much difficulty restored to consciousness. That young Lieutenant is now the President of the insurgent "Confederacy"—Jefferson Davis.

About the same time there was another United States officer stationed here, whose treatment of his soldiers was so tyrannical that they finally resolved to put an end to him. One of their number leveled a pistol at him. The sleeping officer awoke, and lived to betray the United States forces under his command in Texas to the enemy. His name is David E. Twiggs!

Behind this "frowning Providence," however, God "hides" the "smiling face" which he has in reserve for a nation reunited and redeemed of that infamous institution which prompted Davis to rebellion, Twiggs to treachery, and gave both of them the "plantation manners," which almost cost the latter his life.—*Chicago Journal.*

Late News Items.

The circulars now being received by the Department of Agriculture from its correspondents throughout, the country exhibit the gratifying intelligence that the growing crops of corn have been greatly benefitted by the recent refreshing rains, promising thereby a much larger yield than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

A dispatch from the army says:—The fall of Atlanta is but the prelude to other important military successes, which will place the rebellion in more desperate straits than it has yet experienced. It is confidently expected here in official circles that Mobile will soon be in our possession. The defeat and practical dispersion of Hood's army opens up the cotton States to occupation by the Union army, and insures the speedy reduction of Mobile by combined land and naval operations. Good news from that quarter is speedily expected. The siege of Charleston is also likely to soon assume a new and more favorable phase than it has hitherto presented. The news from Sheridan continues to be favorable. The enemy is sullenly retiring up the valley, closely followed by our troops, who will embrace any favorable opportunity that may be presented to attack them.

Horace Greeley telegraphs to the *Tribune* from Syracuse as follows: "I have the most cheering reports of recruiting throughout our State. Everywhere the best of spirits prevail. The men going forward are mainly hardy and strong farmers' sons, intelligent and resolute patriots. Very little exertion will be required to fill our State quota by the middle of the month."

An Error Corrected.

It is commonly said that Admiral Farragut is the first commander on record who, during a battle, stationed himself in the masthead. This is a popular error, and it is but simple justice to state that it is claimed for General McClellan that during the battle of Malvern Hill he occupied a similar position on one of the gunboats on the James river. (See testimony before Committee on the Conduct of the War.)

The Army and the Chicago Platform.

A letter from Annapolis says: "Yesterday we organized a meeting of the wounded officers here, and after some speeches, and the reading of the platforms, took a vote, with the following result:

For Lincoln	237
For McClellan	32
For Fremont	1
Total	270

"These two hundred and seventy officers represented two hundred and sixty-three different regiments in the field."

"Where We Are."

Under this head the N. Y. *Tribune* has a strong editorial which concludes as follows:

But it is too late now to take a new departure. We must accept the situation with all its difficulties. If the Administration wants vigor, give it vigor; if it wants earnestness, give it earnestness; if it wants understanding, give it understanding. Infuse it with people's life; fortify invigorate it with a people's courage; reinforce it with a people's confidence; overwhelm it with a people's determination that treason and slavery shall never prevail against them, but that both shall be trampled under their feet. But never desert it. Never let its shortcomings, its weakness, its short-sightedness, and its delays, defame us. God knows it might have done better; God alone knows how much worse it might have done.

We know, at least, that with it we have come well nigh to the overthrow of the rebellion; we know that, with a little patience, a little more energy, a little more courage, we shall soon come to its utter overthrow. The end is near, the good and the true end is certain, if we are faithful to ourselves, even with such tools as we have. The choice is no longer ours, whether we will throw them aside and try new ones. We must do this work with such as we have or not do so at all.

If we throw them aside and abandon the work to other hands, where are we? Alas! who does not know? The best that can befall us in a copperhead triumph is the impossible union first between the North and the South, to meet thereafter, as best we may, the question of new boundaries, to be settled by new wars, the East and the West, the Pacific and the Atlantic coast arrayed against each other. Or, if Union shall be maintained, it will be a Union that shall mean only submission of the North, foot and hand and foot and delivered over—to a slave-holding Confederacy, the appendage to an oligarchy of slaveholders; slavery made legal all over the North and West, both States and Territories; the assumption of the Confederate debt by the Federal Government; the unquestionable abolition of the right to be taxed solely by Northern taxation; the right of suffrage denied to Northern laboring men; extension of representation to the owners of slaves; in short, anything that the traitors and the Union-conspirators may choose to demand as the price of our submission, as the terms on which they will agree to grant us peace and pardon. They may have us on their own terms; for there are none so exacting, none so degrading, none so base, that their Northern allies will not grant. Our children will be taught to be fed once more on the crumbs that fall from their masters' table.

Choose ye! For our part we have chosen. Better a perpetual dinner of herbs, than the stalled ox in such company—though, for that matter, but little of the stalled ox would fall to the share of those who believed in fighting for the Union. Henceforth, we fly the banner of Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency, choosing that far rather than the Disunion and a quarter of a century of wars, or the Union and political servitude which our opponents would give us. Let the country shake off its apathy; let it realize to the full the peril of defeat—a price neither we nor the world can afford; let it be understood how near we are to the end of the Rebellion, and that no choice is left us now but the hearty support of the Union hands, and that with that we can and must finish it.

We grant from our own convictions, much that can be said in criticism of the present Administration; for the sake of argument, we will grant anything that any honest and loyal man can say, and that is our position—but Mr. Lincoln has done seven-eighths of the work after his fashion; there must be vigor and virtue enough left in him to do the other fraction. The work is in his hands; if it passes out of them, it will be, as there are no better, but far worse, to receive it, to our utter ruin. We must re-elect him, and, God helping us, we will.

Sentiments of the Soldiers.

The Lancaster (Pa.,) *Express* makes an extract from a letter of D. M. Boring, a worthy officer of the 79th P. V. V., to a friend in that city. It expresses the general sentiments of the soldiers:

The result of the late election is a source of great satisfaction to us, and I assure you that the old 79th will roll up such a vote for Abe and Andy as will astonish the copperheads of Lancaster. We can't call these men Democrats, for the reason that they are not Democrats. They are traitors, too cowardly to uphold their cause and its principles by coming out boldly into the field and shouldering their muskets alongside of their more manly brethren—the rebel soldiers. Party strife in this hour of our country's perils we as soldiers despise and abominate, and we regard those who participate in it, after the fashion of the copperheads, as speculating in the blood of the country's stay and support, her patriotic army and navy. Though we may not fully endorse some of the measures of President Lincoln, yet we feel and know that in the general administration of his affairs no man could have done better, and we mean that he shall remain at the helm of our ship of State until we have safely weathered the storm of rebellion.

Chicago in the Army.

A correspondent writing from Shermans' army speaks concerning the way the Chicago proceedings were received as follows:

That the Presidential candidate *per se* of the peace men, has many friends in the army of the Potomac is unquestionably true, but that the *platform* and unnatural alliance which attaches George H. Pendleton, (who voted against all supplies and even money for the *pay* of the soldiers) is received with either feelings of chagrin and disgust, is equally true. Said a prominent general officer yesterday—himself a Democrat of the natural kind, and a West-Pointer,—"I should go McClellan on any decent platform, but no man who has served in the army can be fooled and trifled with by any such child's play as the Chicago Platform. The *cause* for which we are fighting, received such unequivocal *assaults*, and the cause for which our enemies are contending, such *tender consideration* and downright *approval* by the leading spirits in that Convention, that it will kill the ticket in the army," ending with the significant averment "*and it deserves it.*"

DRAWING VS. DRAFTING.—It is stated that a gentleman in Dayton, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., desiring his "exemption papers," had sixteen of his teeth extracted one day last week, and nearly bled to death. Another of the same town had twelve drawn. These gentlemen [?] evidently prefer drawing to drafting. We have heard of men "getting off by the skin of their teeth," but this skinning one's self of his teeth to get off is a new dodge.

ALL in favor of an obsequious knuckling to Jeff. Davis will vote for McClellan; all in favor of "fighting it out on this line, if it takes all summer," will vote for Abraham Lincoln.—Hurrah for old Abe, liberty and pluck!

A RICHMOND paper calls General McClellan a "Northern man with Southern principles," and says for that reason he is preferable to the "tyrant Lincoln." Good!

FROM WASHINGTON.

DISMISSALS FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Meigs Brevetted.

Rebel Claims for Damages.

Kentucky Draft Prejudices Modified.

The Navy Yard in the West.

DISMISSAL OF A DISLOYAL OFFICE HOLDER.

Gift of a Valuable Bible to President Lincoln.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Dismissals from the Army.

The record of dismissals from the army this week numbers one hundred and seven. It contains the names of officers of all grades from Second Lieutenants to Colonels, of whom eighteen are from Pennsylvania, six from Ohio, five from Michigan, six from Illinois, six from Indiana, two from Wisconsin, one from Iowa and three from Missouri.

Gen. Meigs made Brevet Major-General.

Quartermaster General Meigs has been made brevet Major General for gallant conduct in defence of Washington during the July invasion.

Other Promotions.

Colonel J. D. Bingham has been promoted to be an Inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, and relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Tennessee, Col. M. C. Garber taking his place there.

Captain A. R. Eddy so long and favorably known as Chief Quartermaster at Memphis, has been made Lieutenant Colonel, and is ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, as Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Foster's Department. His place at Memphis is taken by Colonel R. E. Clary.

Capt. McKim is made Colonel, and assigned to the charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Cincinnati.

Order for Settlement of Demands of Quartermasters, &c.

The Secretary of War has issued orders and regulations for the settlement of demands for Quartermasters and Commissary stores furnished the armies, as authorized by an Act of Congress, passed on the last day of the last session.

Rebel Claims for Damages.

Claims for damages as for losses sustained by thefts or depredations committed by troops, or from citizens of States or parts of States declared in rebellion by the President's proclamation of January 1st, 1863, will not be considered; and in all cases the claimant must show by his own oath, and also by other testimony, that he is loyal now, was loyal at the time his claim originated, and has been loyal ever since.

Kentucky and Negro Enlistments.

Kentucky Representatives are here arranging the affairs of their State with General Fry's department. The dread of the draft has, it is stated, considerably modified the Kentucky prejudices against the enlistment of negroes, and it is understood that the success of the officers having in charge the subject of raising negro troops there has been very gratifying.

Examination Board for Navy Yard and Naval Department in the West.

The board for Examination for sites for a Navy Yard and a Naval Department on the Western Waters consists of Admiral Davis, of the Navy; Col. Bowman, of the Engineer Department of the army, and Orison Blunt, of New York, civilian. He will not enter upon its duties before next month probably.

Regulation for Release of Contractors from Duties.

Secretary Fessenden has issued regulations for the release from increased duties imposed by the New Internal Revenue Law. They provide that contractors must procure the certificate of the officer to whom articles are delivered, setting forth that they are furnished under a contract made prior to the passage of the law, and also the certificate of the head of the department in whose behalf the contract was authorized to be made, and the commanding officer, and receipted bills for articles were authorized to be given. These certificates, when properly endorsed by the assessor of the district in which the contractor lives, will be received by collectors as payment of extra duties imposed by law.

Rebels Taking the Oath.

Thirty seven rebel prisoners took the oath of allegiance here to-day and were sent northward. There is a rapidly increasing desire on the part of the prisoners taken by Grant's army to get North on these terms.

Dismissal of a Disloyal Office Holder.

There is satisfaction in knowing that one office-holder in New York city who thought it entirely consistent with his position to make a peace speech at a McClellan ward meeting in that city, was removed by Secretary Fessenden in four days after doing so.

Salute in Honor of Sherman's Victory

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of Sherman's victory at Atlanta, and a good crowd of men who don't expect to vote for McClellan were present on the occasion, and increased the noise by nine rousing cheers.

A Pennsylvania Regiment gone to the Front.

One of the new Pennsylvania one year regiments passed through the city to-day, one thousand strong, on its way to the front.

Gift of the $500 Bible to the President.

A Committee, to-day, presented to the President the elegant five hundred dollar Bible, the gift to him by the colored people of Baltimore, as a token of their appreciation of his services, and the cause of Universal Emancipation. He made a brief reply, in which he said, it had always been a sentiment with him that all men ought to be free, and that he had so far as he was able acted up to that sentiment.

Arrival of Minister Koerner.

Ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois, has arrived here on his way home for a brief visit.

The Department Clerks' Brigade.

The officers of the War Department Clerks' Brigade, have received such commissions as are issued to officers in this army, and it is understood that the officers of the Treasury clerks' brigade will soon receive theirs. There is a general impression among the clerks that they are soon to be mustered into service, and to be detailed to their present duties. Drill is now had but once a week.

Settlement of back pay and Bounty of Deceased soldiers.

About five thousand six hundred claims for back pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, were settled in the second comptroller's office, last month.

Secretary Seward on the Draft.

There is much comment here this evening upon the statement made by Secretary Seward, in his speech last Saturday, that there will be no draft. No orders relative to the matter have yet been issued, but General Fry's Department reiterates that the draft will come as soon as the quotas can be assigned. The privilege of enlisting and receiving bounty will probably, as heretofore intimated, remain open for a time, and if all quotas are filled within that time, of course there will be no occasion for draft.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

Henry J. Raymond, Chairman of the National Executive Committee arrived here today, and will remain here most of the time till the close of the Presidential campaign.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO TO APPROPRIATE $400,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that this city must issue bonds for four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad. This will give the road a great impetus.

Hon. Thad. Stevens Renominated to Congress.

LANCASTER, Sept. 7.

At a meeting of the Union Republican County Convention to-day, Hon. Thad. Stevens was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

ALL QUIET SINCE MONDAY.

Offensive Operations looked for.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Advices from Sheridan's army are to six o'clock this morning. Since the reconnoissance of Monday everything has remained quiet. The Rebels intentions are not yet known. There are many reasons for believing that Sheridan's waiting and watching are about over, and that he will soon assume the offensive.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

His Advice to Loyal Men.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 7.

The statement that Gen. Grant has written a letter in which he takes decided ground against the Chicago platform is true, and is not true. He has written no letter recently touching upon other than military matters, but some time ago, he wrote one in which he said in general but pointed terms that it was the duty of all loyal men to aid in crushing the rebellion, not only by helping in filling up the armies, but in furnishing money to pay those armies; and also sustaining those who now and heretofore have labored to accomplish this end.

That loyal men desire the bearing of these words upon the Chicago platform, is evident enough.

From the War Department

SHERMAN TO REST HIS ARMY IN ATLANTA.

The Draft Ordered in Delinquent Districts.

All Applications for its Postponement Refused.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 7—10:30 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

This Department is still without any dispatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns and give his army a rest in Atlanta, establish himself securely there and secure his true communications, broken by the Rebels, and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of Gen. Grant or Sheridan are reported to-day.

The Provost Marshal General's office is busily engaged in arranging the credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quotas, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the quotas immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in defaulting districts. All applications for its postponement have therefore been refused.

(signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A MISSING SURGEON.

A Steamer for the Gulf Squadron.

Offences of Military Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Assistant Surgeon Gen. Wm. Ellis, U. S. Vol., of Winchester, Virginia, formerly of Bombay, East Indies, is missing, and inquiry is made of officers of the Adjutant General of the army to find him.

The supply steamer Union will sail from New York on the 15th for the Gulf squadron.

The sentences of courts martial in the cases of one colonel, 1 lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, eight Captains, fifteen Lieutenants, twenty-one second Lieutenants and two Surgeons are officially promulgated. They were convicted of cowardice, disobedience, drunkenness, shamefully abandoning their position in the front of the enemy, inducing others to run away, stealing, lying, false muster, drinking stimulants immediately before going into battle, ordering soldiers to plunder and pillage private citizens, embezzling commissary stores, desertion, opening private letters, drinking and playing cards with enlisted men, and making inflammatory speeches to soldiers, opprobrious language and tyrannical conduct.

National Telegraphic Union.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Resolutions Adopted

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

The National Telegraphic Union adjourned this evening, after making several amendments to the Constitution, and the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates of the Convention of the members of the Telegraph Union, and of telegraphers generally, are due and are hereby tendered to the heads of the different telegraph companies throughout the United States for the spirit of magnanimity and justice they have shown towards their employees.

Resolved, That recognizing the fact that the interest of the Companies, and those of their employees are identical, we hereby declare our willingness at any and all times to enter into full co operation to any measure which will further the interests of the companies or advance the science of telegraphing.

The Corresponding Secretary is directed to furnish a copy of this resolution to the general officers of all the telegraph companies throughout the United States.

The delegates partook of a supper given by the Philadelphia operators, at the St. James' Hotel, this evening.

The next meeting of the Convention will be held at Chicago.

NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

A Union of British Provinces.

Adjourned to Meet at Halifax.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 7.

The conference of delegates from the several provinces to consider the expediency of uniting under one Government and Legislature, certain portions or the whole of British North America, has continued its deliberations here since Sept. 1st. The proceedings of the conference are kept entirely secret. While writing, I have this moment heard that the conference has broken up its sittings in this Island, and has adjourned to the 14th instant, to meet at the city of Halifax. I am also assured that after careful consideration of the whole question, the conference came unanimously to the conclusion that the advantages from confederation to all the colonies would be very great, provided the terms of alliance could be mutually satisfactory. The maritime delegates it is said are to resume the consideration of the details of the scheme at Halifax, and unless some formidable obstacle arises, a duly authorized conference of the several provincial Governments will shortly be held at Quebec to discuss points of variance, and if possible, mature a formal position for submission to the respective Parliaments.

ENTRENCHED AGAINST THE DRAFT.

Attempt to Defy the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Drafted men from Columbia county, Pa., and some of the lower counties of New York, have been in the mountains in the Northern part of Columbia county, on the head waters of Fishing Creek, where they have openly defied both civil and military authorities. It is stated that they have been led to greater lengths, by the Copperhead citizens of that section giving them aid and encouragement. The insurgents are encamped in a gorge in the mountains where they have entrenchments, mounting two field pieces. They are said to be from three to five hundred strong.

Hon. Amasa Cobb Nominated for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 7.

The Hon. Amasa Cobb was nominated as the Union candidate for re-election to Congress in the Third District to-day.

One Hundred Guns for Our Victories.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at noon to-day from Newport barracks, in honor of the recent victories.

FROM MOBILE.

EFFECT OF FARRAGUT'S VICTORY.

The Defences of the City---Prices---Incidents of the Capture of Fort Morgan.

The New Orleans *Era* learns the following interesting facts from one of the Mobile refugees, who has arrived in New Orleans. For several days past he was concealed in the swamps near Mobile, where there are still many others endeavoring to evade conscription, but he fortunately succeeded in making his escape to the protection of the Union forces. The *Era* says: "We would give his name, which is very well known in Mobile, but that it might be the means of giving trouble to his family, who are still in the enemy's power. Our informant left Mobile on the 11th, and was nine days in making his escape.

"When he left nearly all the Government property had been removed to the interior, showing that the impression had obtained among the officials that they would have to evacuate.

"The fires that have recently been witnessed in and around Mobile are said not to have occurred by authority, but were rather the work of accident or incendiarism. A large warehouse filled with rosin and turpentine was among the property destroyed.

"Flour was selling in Mobile from $250 to $300 per barrel; bacon from $3 to $5 per pound, according to quality; spool cotton was selling at $6 per spool; ordinary calicoes were selling from $12 50 to $15 per yard; an ordinary pair of shoes from $150 to $175 per pair; cavalry boots were selling from $250 to $300 per pair; nails were selling for $4 per pound, an inferior article at that; ordinary cotton shirts (worth $2 50 to $3) were selling for from $50 to $60 each.

"On the day that our fleet passed Fort Morgan a gentleman offered a five hundred dollar Confederate bill for ten dollars in gold, but could not effect a sale or even a bid. To show the feeling in regard to the currency on that day, the prices of all articles went up to double the previous exorbitant rates.

"The population of Mobile is divided into two parties—for war and for peace. The former is wide-mouthed and blatant—the latter secret and biding its time. The war faction is composed of about one-third of the people, who have expressed the determination to burn the city if they have to evacuate it. The people of New Orleans know what such threats as these amount to.

"The persons now in authority at Mobile are refugees from different parts of the Confederacy—many of them from New Orleans—possessing no interest in Mobile aside from their connection with the rebel government, and quite a strong feeling of animosity exists between the old citizens of the place and those who have gone there since the commencement of the rebellion in military capacities. The male registered enemies that have gone from this place have all been conscripted.

"The most complete military despotism is ruling in Mobile, no open difference of opinion being tolerated; and to attempt to criticise the acts of the military rulers will cost a man his liberty, and not infrequently his life.

"At the time our informant left Mobile there were about three thousand regular troops in the city, but these were being daily strengthened by conscripted citizens and the arrival of Alabama militia. No more regular Confederate troops were being sent there, one regiment having been sent from Mobile since the passage of the forts. This was a battalion of heavy artillery. About fifty or sixty of its members were killed or wounded by a railroad accident, near Montgomery, while on the way to Mobile. Including militia, there will probably be ten thousand men to oppose our forces."

From New Orleans.

River Steamers Fired into by Guerrillas—A Rebel Force Reported Having crossed the Mississippi—Later from Mexico—Gen. Corsinas victorious—Reported Marching back to Matamoras—The Advance of the French to be Contested.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.

The steamer Arthur, from New Orleans, on the 31st, and the Belle Memphis, from Memphis on the 5th, have arrived. The latter had two hundred bales of cotton for St. Louis, which was seized on account of an irregularity in shipment.

The steamers White Cloud and Henry Choutteau, fired into on the 20th, by a rebel battery above Bayou Sara. A number of shots took effect in the cabin and hull of the White Cloud, but no one was injured. The Choutteau, disabling her. The gunboat Kirk wood came up and towed her out of reach of the battery. No one was hurt in either boat.

The rebel force under Gen. Polignac was reported to have crossed the Mississippi river from Arkansas to Rodney, Miss., on the 22d.

The New Orleans *Delta* has news from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the Mexican Gen. Cortinas met the traitor Ursian Blesagues and his forces, and after a desperate battle of five hours, routed him with heavy loss. The affair, which was the most brilliant during the war, caused great rejoicing among the people. Cortinas is now marching back to Matamoras to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stirring times are expected in that quarter before long.

Gens. Hurlbut and Totten had arrived in New Orleans.

Cotton active but too unsettled for accurate quotations.

Produce and provisions unsettled. Fully fair sugar brought twenty four cents at auction.

The Pirate Florida at Teneriffe.

WASHINGTON, September 7.

A letter from Teneriffe, dated August 14, says: The steamer Florida arrived here yesterday.—She was permitted to take coal and what provisions she required, and sailed at noon, going south. During her stay she received none of the courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported that she came here in search of the steamer Electric Spark, which she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which is probably there yet. It is also supposed that this steamer was the Electric Spark, as one of her officers and two of her crew left the Florida at Teneriffe.

Heavy Robbery in Salem, Wayne Co.

HONESDALE, Sept. 7.

Judge Hamlin's store in Salem, Wayne Co., was entered on Tuesday night, the safe opened and the contents taken, amounting to $6,000. A number of individual notes were also stolen, chiefly given by Salem men. The robbers took three $500 Government bills, and from 15 to 20 $100 Government bills, also, a number of 50s, 20 dollar Treasury interest bearing bills, also $200 or more in silver. A liberal reward is offered for the detection of the thieves.

NEW YORK UNION CONVENTION.

Reuben E. Fenton nominated for Governor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.

Reuben E. Fenton has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Union Convention, receiving 275½ votes to 69 for Lyman Tremain, and 35½ for General John A. Dix.

EVERYBODY TO BE PAID.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

The *Commercial's* special says: The United States Treasurer will, in twelve days, have ready money enough to pay off every man in the United States service.

Missouri Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and nominated Thomas L. Price for Governor.

In the year 1861, 70 passengers were killed and 789 injured by railway accidents in the United Kingdom; in 1862, on an increased number of lines, 35 passengers were killed and 536 injured; and in 1863, on a still increasing length of lines, 35 passengers were killed and 491 injured. The number of passengers in 1863 was 201,633,075, without including 61,591 season and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Horah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and lifesize. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK
GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Auditor—WILLIAM CALHOUN.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

War the Business of the Hour.

Yesterday at noon, the air resounded with sounds of guns being fired in honor of our recent victories at Atlanta, near Mobile, and elsewhere. To use a war phrase,—"heavy firing was heard all over the Loyal States yesterday at noon." Now, there is a moral significance in the fact thus announced, which it becomes us as a patriotic people to consider. This sound of rejoicing means war,—war in defence of institutions that are the hope of the popular elements of the whole civilized world,—a war in which if we fail, the cause of Free Government the world over receives a wound. The preservation of our own nation and its liberties is a grand motive to urge us on, but the responsibility laid upon our shoulders is greater than this. The people of all nations have their attention fastened upon America. In our success lies their power. At this moment, while Switzerland, the grand old stalwart Republic of Europe, which has already stood the storms of ages, sends her gratulations across the billows of the Atlantic, strengthened by the kind words of the Italian hero, GARIBALDI, our at present afflicted neighbors of Mexico are waiting, but working while waiting, the hour when the final victory of the Union arms shall be proclaimed, and when Freedom, triumphant over despotism and oppression, shall be announced wherever the Stars and Stripes are unfurled. We cannot afford to be selfish or indifferent to these claims upon us. We have for over three quarters of a century enjoyed the blessings of Republican Government. During all that time our system has been looked upon by outsiders as an experiment, as much for them as for us. But we have been the immediate beneficiaries, and for what we have received common gratitude dictates at our hands a sturdy defense of the government to which we owe all we have and enjoy. We are in debt to the past and we can only pay it to the future. This is what the war means, and the rejoicings of yesterday are as much intended by an over-ruling Providence for our instruction in this matter, as for an expression of our gratitude to God for having crowned our armies with signal success. True we have seen the maimed and sickly heroes who have returned from our battle fields; we have seen the widow and the orphan of the fallen soldier; heard their wails and witnessed their tears, and we have met with the stout hearted warriors who had come through the storms of battle unscathed and unharmed, all speaking to us of war, war, war. And yet there are those to whose hearts the fact has not been revealed that we are actually engaged in a war for our National existence. Heavy as is taxation, their prosperity transcends the burden. To all such, or to as many such as we may be able to reach, we say: "We are engaged in a deadly struggle for the perpetuation of the institutions under which you are so prosperous, and if you would give security to your possessions, let your eyes be opened to the fact that our nation is actually at war." We know that there is yet a large amount of latent patriotism in the hearts of our community; that there is a heaven-born sentiment and sympathy which has not yet been tapped, and from which is yet to flow a flood of strength and encouragement. The capacity of our resources compared with the measure of what sacrifices have been already made, assures us that in a pecuniary point of view the pathway to the nation's salvation has never yet been trod by thousands of our prosperous citizens. Let these sounds of war, these signals of victory, these shouts of triumph penetrate every heart. To gain a lasting peace for ourselves and posterity, let war be the business of the hour. Wait not to criticise this apparent paradox. We commend to you what is practical.

Pendleton's Record—He is in Favor of Separation.

In the Chicago Convention, GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, stood ahead for Vice President. But PENDLETON was nominated, and solely because GUTHRIE was for putting down the rebellion, and PENDLETON for separation. It is notorious that he was placed in nomination purely on account of his record on the war question, and the sentiments that would be thereby indorsed. What that record is and what those sentiments are, there can be no dispute, for they are his constant boast, and are spread out on the pages of Congressional debates and elsewhere. On the 18th of January, 1861, PENDLETON, in the House of Representatives, made a speech, which he carefully revised and published in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*. The following is a single passage:

"My voice to-day is for conciliation, my vote is for compromise, and it is but the echo of the voice of my constituents. I beg you, gentlemen, who with me represent the Northwest; you who, with me represent the State of Ohio; you who, with me, represent the city of Cincinnati. I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not; if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you can not, or will not reconcile them, then, GENTLEMEN, LET THE SECEDING STATES DEPART IN PEACE; YET I WISH ESTABLISH THEIR GOVERNMENT AND EMPIRE AND WORK OUT THEIR DESTINY ACCORDING TO THE WISDOM WHICH GOD HAS GIVEN THEM."

Further along in the same speech he says: "If these Southern States can not be reconciled, and if you, gentlemen, can not find it in your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion, *I would signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they should forever be touched by the recollection of it; and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together again in our common Government, there should be no parricide to be humbled, there should be no wound inflicted from my hand, to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy.*"

It is the boast of PENDLETON that, as Representative in Congress, he has voted steadily against granting a dollar or a man for prosecuting the war to put down the rebellion. *He believes in separation:* and it is precisely because he does that he was nominated instead of GUTHRIE, who is in favor of putting down the rebellion.

What more do men want than the proofs already furnished, going to show that the Democratic party is for Separation?

Senator Wade.

We stated yesterday that notwithstanding the rumors put in circulation ascribing to him an opposite purpose, Mr. CHASE would give his active support to Mr. LINCOLN, and we expect to see him on the stump in Ohio at an early day. We several days ago learned privately that Senator WADE would also support Mr. LINCOLN no less actively than Mr. CHASE. This report is confirmed by the Washington *Chronicle*, which says: "We learn with satisfaction, though not with surprise, that Senator WADE, notwithstanding his signature to a celebrated manifesto, has signified his determination to stand by the same ticket."

Throughout the country, men true to its welfare, in view of the only alternative presented in the action at Chicago, are concentrating on LINCOLN and JOHNSON. War Democrats find no home in the party of their first love. So apparent is the purpose of recognizing the independence of the South, that Democrats who otherwise would go with it, are leaving it; and this disintegration will increase and continue to the end.

From every quarter the signs are auspicious. The clouds are all disappearing from both the military and political horizon. We are nearing the end of the war. The Rebellion is in its last days. A few more sturdy blows will finish it.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, Copperhead, denies that Gen. MCCLELLAN intends to repudiate the Chicago Platform. This agrees with what comes by way of Richmond. The *Sentinel* asserts that his views have become greatly "modified," and that he is no longer a war man—indeed, never was.

VALIDITY OF LOCAL BOUNTIES.

Important Suit in Equity.

Answer of Respondents to the Bill in Chancery against the School Directors of Elizabeth Township—Argument of the Case.

Before the Honorable Judges of the District Court of Allegheny county, the case of Levi Edmondson and Andrew McKinley against the School Directors of Elizabeth township, praying for an injunction to restrain the said Directors from issuing bonds and levying taxes for the purpose of defraying bounties to volunteers, came up for hearing.

Mr. Hamilton, attorney for the Relators, read the bill of complaint and the affidavit upon which it was predicated. The complaint has been published in this paper.

Mr. Wood, one of the Attorneys for the respondents then read the answer of the school directors, duly sworn to and stamped. It was in substance as follows:

The said Respondents reserving to themselves the right of a more full and complete answer to the complaintent's Bill and the facts therein alleged, and agreeably to the rules of court in equity, show for cause why prayer for special injunction should not be granted, the following facts:

For more than three years past, a most wicked and unprovoked rebellion against the Government and Constitution of the United States, has been mercilessly waged by unprincipled traitors to their country and the Government of the United States, in discharge of their constitutional duties, have been compelled to employ large bodies of men in the army and navy of the United States, and the success in suppression of said Rebellion required not only the employment of large military and naval forces, but also the possession of immense resources; that the Government of the United States in the discharge of their duties were compelled to appeal to the loyal States of the Union interested in the suppression of the rebellion, for aid and assistance in men and means; that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ever loyal, liberal and generous in sustaining the institutions and liberties of the country, has ever promptly and patriotically responded to every call of that description; she has ever been foremost in furnishing, not only for the conflict, and means for the suppression of the rebellion—that in this spirit and for these laudable purposes, the Legislature of the Commonwealth, on the 25th of March, 1864, and the 5th of August, 1864, enacted the laws [printed copies hereunto attached,] in pursuance of which, and for the purpose of meeting the call of the President of the United States for five hundred thousand men, the citizens of Elizabeth township, on the 5th of August, 1864, at the election for voting for or against the amendments of the Constitution, in pursuance to full notice to that effect given before that time, held an election by ballot to obtain the voice of the people on the question of raising bounty by taxation, which resulted in a majority of 300 in favor of the tax; and that on the evening of the same day, a meeting of the citizens of the township was held, at which it was resolved by all except a few dissenting votes, that the tax should be put on to raise the bounty money for the District; that in pursuance of the respective acts of Assembly on the subject, and the expressed wish of the people of the townships, the School Directors immediately therafter, resolved to raise a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, and not exceeding $300, to each volunteer, and did proceed by due and appropriate resolutions, to issue certificates of indebtedness, signed by the President, *pro tem.*, and countersigned by the Secretary, for the purpose of raising said money, which said certificates have been issued, and the money raised *bona fidely*, and the bonds delivered in good faith to the respective parties loaning the money at the face and on the faith of said bonds, and the bounty money has been paid to sixty-three volunteers, and they have been mustered into the service of the United States ($300 each), and the balance of the said fund is in the hands of the recruiting committee, who are hourly putting in more men as fast as they can be procured and mustered in, and that the whole of said money will probably be expended before the hour for the hearing of this special information; that in all the actions of the School Directors, in relation to the proceeding premises, they were influenced by the most perfect good faith and patriotic intentions, as they believed in a just and faithful discharge of their duty, warranted alike by the laws of the land, and the just obligations of loyal citizens, devoted to the institutions and the liberties of their country; and still influenced by the same motives and considerations, and in justice to the persons who have loaned the money as aforesaid, they are determined to levy and collect the tax for the purpose of paying the same according to law. The respondents further state that the men for the purpose of filling their quota have been enrolled, mustered in and credited, according to the laws, rules and regulations of the United states. Respondents state further that both the complainants are over age and not liable to draft. The respondents claim that all the foregoing securities are issued in good faith, full consideration paid and received, and are valid and binding in law, and that the Respondents are not personally liable in any manner to the complainants for the same, as the complainants have not in any manner invested any of their funds therein, nor are they likely to do so. Respondents claim that Complainant's Bill is totally destitute of equity and they are not entitled to the special injunction prayed for, and that they should seek redress if injury had been sustained in a different action.

Mr. Hamilton said, inasmuch as it did not controvert the allegations of the relators, it virtually admitted the facts set forth. The whole question would, therefore, turn upon the one point of the constitutionality of the laws enacted by our Legislature giving power to School Directors to issue bonds and levy and collect taxes for their redemption, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers. True there were one or two minor points, as the levying a tax of *four* per cent. within the same year, instead of two per cent., as the maximum under the act; but the great point on which a decision would be asked was the constitutionality of the State laws.

He contended that where the power under the Constitution of the United States was delegated to Congress to legislate upon any particular subject, and it exercised that power, it prohibited the State from exercising legislative power on the same subject. He quoted from the Constitution of the United States to show that Congress had the exclusive right to levy war and to raise and maintain an army and navy. They had a right to regulate bounties, fix the rate of pay, the time of service, &c., and having done so, it became exclusive in the National Government, and State Legislatures had no authority to enact laws upon the subject. He referred to 9th Harris, 147 and 169, and to 4th Kent, 431, and said he should defer commenting at length until he had heard the counsel of the respondent.

Mr. Wood read from the Constitution of the State its authority to borrow money to suppress rebellion, insurrection, and to support war, and contended there was nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent Pennsylvania giving such bounties as she thought proper to her own soldiers who went to the field to assist the general Government in suppressing the rebebellion. The legislation was not incompatable with that of Congress; and under the Acts of Assembly, which he read, the action of the School Directors of Elizabeth township was not only legal but praiseworthy. He read a letter he had just received from Indiana county, in which Judge Buffington was said to have just decided upon the Constitutionality of the bounty laws of the State affirming their validity.

Mr. Loomis argued very learnedly and eloquently the constitutionality of the laws invoked in the matter now under advisement before the Court, and referred to the express Constitutional Amendment of our State, to raise money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and support war. He read from the powers granted to Congress, and commented upon them, showing the distinction between those where Congress had the exclusive right to legislate, and where the right was concurrent in both State and National Legislatures. There was no prohibition of the right of a State Government to assist the United States is raising and supporting the army and navy, although Congress had the power to raise the military forces under the Constitution. Where the powers of State legislation are not incompatable with that of the United States, they are legal, constitutional and valid. Where there is a conflict between them, the former must give place to the latter; but in the present case there is no conflict, they act in unison and for the same object—the suppression of the Rebellion. He referred the Court to authorities upon the subject of where any doubt existed in the mind of the Court as to the clearly unconstitutionality of the statute, it was its duty to affirm the law. It must be a clear case to warrant the Court in setting aside the action of the Legislature. His concluding remarks were truly eloquent and patriotic.

Mr. Hamilton, for the relators, spoke very eloquently and ingeniously against the constitutionality of the laws, and seemed very candid and much in earnest in his argument. To the outsider, however, it seemed to lack in the main point, and that was that the State has as much right to make a present to its troops—either directly, out of the State treasury, or indirectly, by special enactments—as individuals have. His argument was, because Congress had fixed the soldier's pay, equipment, and bounty, the State had no right to give him a greater bounty. That Congress made revenue laws and stamp duties by which we were compelled to support the soldier, clothe, feed, and pay his bounties and pensions, and it was illegal, unequal and unjust for the State to impose similar taxes. The man subject to draft owed a duty to his Government to go when called upon, or purchase a substitute with his own money. It was not right to compel his neighbors to contribute against their will to his relief. He wished this case placed in such a shape as that it may be taken to the Supreme Court. The whole property interest of the country was involved in the issue. The matter of mere dollars and cents to his clients was insignificant in comparison with the interests involved.

It was that general property interest of the country, affected by this species of legislation, which was the sufferer in this case. The allegation of the Respondent that a writ of *quo warranto* was the proper remedy to have been adopted by the relators, he regarded as too absurd to be argued at length, and he therefore gave it but a passing notice.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Hamilton, the Court adjourned until Saturday next.

The Voice of Veterans.

At this critical yet auspicious moment in the affairs of our country, it is eminently proper to hear from those who weigh the opinions of those who have confronted the enemy. It has become the received opinion that the soldier in the ranks knows little of political movements or military operations, save that which is transpiring immediately about him. This is an erroneous conclusion. Our army being composed of volunteers, the men are of that class who read and think. They weigh well the matters at issue between the government and the rebellious States before entering the service.

A few days since we had a conversation with a gallant young veteran, wounded at Petersburg. He states that in the army there has been, is now, but one feeling—and that is to push the war vigorously by filling up the ranks, and a successful issue will speedily follow. Grant will certainly take Petersburg and reduce Richmond, he says, recruits or no recruits; but it would save life, time and treasure, to hasten on the re-inforcements. He expressed astonishment that there could be found a man in the North who could ask for a suspension of hostilities at this time, and sue for a peace which would ignore the whole of the three years war, and give the enemy exactly what they asked in the outset—independence. We must conquer a peace by the force of arms. Those who advocate the doctrine of peace on any terms, are injuring the cause more by discouraging enlistments than the enemy is able to do in the field.

He said there was but one feeling in the army, with scarcely an exception, and that is, that the proposition to compromise should be permitted to carry this war through to a successful issue. If the Administration be changed—even by War Democrats, the vast changes in the official arrangements of the Government and of the army, which would necessarily follow, would lead to confusion, delay, jealousies, and possible defeat. To elect a President pledged to a suspension of hostilities, and a peace convention, would be the knell of a departed nationality. "For," said he, "we soldiers know full well that no sure nor lasting confidence of the South be recognized, just so sure the North will split, and the Union will be dissolved into its original elements, or may form several petty republics, with continual bickerings and wars—worse than the States of Mexico. It is against this terrible ultimatum we fight, and for which I again enlisted this last spring."

This war has cost too much blood and treasure to be abandoned on the eve of final success. The whole country or nothing should be the watchword of every patriot.

Sherman to be Reinforced.

One-half of the 16th Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, are on board of a fleet of steamboats going up the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee Rivers to reinforce General Sherman. They may stop by the way to clear out the raiders under Wheeler and Roddy, who are destroying the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga. This timely reinforcement of ten or twelve thousand men, will enable Sherman to extend his operations and strike heavier blows at the enemy.

The other half of the 16th Corps, we presume, will remain in Western Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis, for the protection of that district. Only roving bands of guerrillas remain either in West Tennessee or Mississippi. Every available rebel has been sent to Hood's army.

Prices Obtained for Goods at Auction in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig September 2.]

Bacon $7; molasses $22 28; cotton yarns $40@42½; salt 55c; Brown sugar $8; Rio Coffee $10 50; apple brandy $65½; black pepper $9½; foolscap paper $1366 41; do letter $866; do note $60; envelopes $8@86 per M; confederate paper $27 per cent.

Owing to temporary causes the prices of subsistence have advanced in the last ten days and extortioners have been busy again in their own behalf. The people having become alarmed by the interference of government agents with the sources of supply, have cleared the market of flour, and produced a great advance in that article. The stock for sale yesterday was very light and demand active. Butter in demand at $7 taken at once. Whisky $10@10; Lard 60c; Cheese $4½; Beeswax $7½; Apples $40@50 ₰ bbl; Onions $60 ₰ bush; Potatoes $10@45; Corn $50 ₰ bush; Corn meal $55.

CURIOUS AFFAIR.—A tanner in Marseilles, France, had, a few weeks ago, returned from his bankers with a pocket book containing 10,000 francs in notes. Having to leave his room for a few minutes on business, he placed the pocket book on a table, but, on returning, found that a mischievous goat, which had entered the house, had got it on the ground, tore it open, and was amusing itself with eating the bank notes. In had finished one packet, and was attacking a second one another. The tanner immediately killed the animal, and, cutting it open, obtained from its stomach a number of macerated scraps of paper, which he immediately deposited at the bank of Marseilles, to be sent to the central establishment, Paris, in order to serve for the identification of the notes, and obtain the reimbursement of the amount.

DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION.—The French papers tell of the success of a curious surgical operation, heretofore considered impossible. A young girl, turning her head too quickly, dislocated the upper vertebræ. A paralysis of the lower limbs and the trunk ensued, the diaphram alone retaining its functions. Amongst the patient had but a few hours to live. M. Maisonneuve resolved to attempt to bring the vertebræ in their former position. With the assistance of a fellow surgeon, he seized the patient by the top of the head and chin, and gave a gentle rotary motion to the vertebræ, which resulted in bringing them into their former position. The paralyss ceased almost immediately, and a week after, the patient was able to walk as though nothing had happened to her.

General Intelligence.

Professor Caswell, Providence, R. I., has discovered the tail of a magnificent comet. It extended nearly to the constellation Draco, or more than sixty degrees from the horizon. Supposing the nucleus to be at least thirty degrees below the horizon at that time, the extent of the tail would have been thirty degrees. To persons not accustomed to measuring by degrees, it may be useful to state that the distance from the horizon to the zenith is ninety degrees. This will give some idea of the immense length of these appendages.

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris have recently completed a careful and thorough census of the industry of that city. The total return of working people was 410,811, being thus divided:—Men, 285,853; women, 105,419; boys, 19,089; girls under 16, 6481. The largest and most paid class is that of the tailors and sewing girls, being no fewer than 78,000 in number. A most interesting item of the statistics is the sum of 3,243,170 francs, representing the value given to industry by the art of designing. The amount named was earned by the class of workers known in France as the "industrial draughtsmen."

The crickets which threatened to destroy the crops at Salt Lake have all disappeared. The Mormons got out en masse—men, women and children—with bunches of willows and drove the main body of the crickets up Water Canyon, and since that they have not reappeared.

The scarcity of cents continues to be the subject of complaint, through they are being coined at the mint at the rate of about $100,000 a month, and are distributed as fast as coined. It is rare that any of them are to be found in our markets, and shop-keepers still continue to issue tickets to represent them, though it is in violation of the act of Congress. The scarcity is attributed to the hoarding of cents for sale at the high premium paid for them. A few days ago an old woman stepped up one of the police stations in Philadelphia, to inquire where she could get the highest premium for cents, and exhibited a moderate sized basket full, which she said she had gathered at an apple stand in a few months.

An officer was found dead some weeks ago, on the track of the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago Railroad. Appearances strongly led to the belief that he had been murdered. Papers found upon his person identified him as Capt. Harry Elliot, of the 28th Pennsylvania, a son of H. K. Elliot, of Philadelphia. He had accompanied the remains of his brother, the late Captain Thomas H. Elliot, to that city, and was returning to his command when he met his sad fate.

A surgeon of the 26th North Carolina Regiment, with Early's rebel army of the valley lay down to sleep in a field a few nights ago. The Richmond *Examiner* says se was waked up by one of the men who desired a pass for some purpose. The Doctor reached over to get his coat, which he had folded up and had been resting his head upon as a pillow; as he moved his coat a huge moccasin snake, with a spread head, crawled slowly from beneath, and coiling itself for a fearful spring, hissed its defiance at the surgeon. It is useless to state that the Doctor retired in good order.

Three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of artillery are to be recruited in Pennsylvania without delay, for service on the southern border of the State. The term of service is to be for three years, and if not required at that time, they will be disbanded. Preference is to be given in recruiting to those not liable to the United States draft.

The news from Mexico is interesting. The rumor that Doblado had abandoned his country's cause is indignantly refuted. The campaign of the French against Monterey, the headquarters of President Juarez, was about to commence, and the Mexicans were preparing to give their "civilizers" a far from civil reception. Generals Porfirio, Diaz and Riva Palacio had collected a severe drubbing on their imperial troops sent against them. Diaz is keeping his word to leave nothing but fire and ashes in the track of his enemies. Gen. Diego Alvarez also commands a division of the French in our battles, the son of "the old lion," "sailing in" with all the vim of his father.

It is thought the Government will extend the time for volunteering as enlistments all over the country have been steadily increasing. Pennsylvania has surpassed every State in the Union in the ratio with which she has responded to the last call of the President. Recruits are continually going forward to our armies; and, with united effort on the part of the people, the quotas will not only be filled but the Rebellion itself overpowered.

In the county of Surrey, England, a fire has been raging to an unparalleled extent, that several thousand acres were burned over. The soil being chiefly composed of peat, the fire has penetrated the earth to a depth of two or three feet. The effect, of course, was that the red deer, has been completely devastated, and thousands of stately firs and other trees, together with a large quantity of grass, destroyed.

Personal.

General Butler on Monday appeared in the Surrogates Court, New York, and offered the will of his late brother Andrew, on probate. It will be recollected that some months since the will was offered for proof under a petition sworn to in New Orleans, the verification of which was held to be defective, and the matter has remained in *statu quo* until now. It is said the General has left his brother's estate to the extent of one-half thereof, amounting to nearly a million of dollars.

Maj. Gen. Howard is called the Havelock of the army. He is so called by his so nearly imitating the great Havelock in his habits and manners. He is strictly temperate, never imbibing of alcoholic drinks, or any of a narcotic intoxicating. His language is always chaste, firm, and right to the point. No profanity is allowed about him; tobacco is put far from him, and himself and staff hold religious meetings for the good of themselves and the country. The prayer meeting at General Howard's recently was attended by the officers of his command, in the midst of a pine grove, where his quarters are for the present. The general was in the center of a semi-circle of staff officers of his command, his good right arm gone, and over his features a quiet yet severe cast, while a smile as he looked around him upon the assembled guards and escorts upon his left hand, with clerks and orderlies on the right. The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music, a short fervent prayer, a few plain remarks which all could understand, the singing of Bonar's sacred consolation, to which a solemn Amen was echoed by some distant battery. Before separating each man present was taken by the hand, and received a kind word from General Howard.

General McClellan has decided to make Orange, New Jersey, his permanent residence, where he is about to erect a mansion—in which he expects to live undisturbed for many years.

The Pope lately, at an audience which he gave to Liszt, the pianist, expressed a wish to hear him play. An instrument had been placed in the throne room, and the great artist produced an extraordinary effect. After each piece the Pope gave the signal for applause, and afterwards warmly complimented the artist.

The Ames Cannon—Interesting Test.

A preliminary trial of the "Ames" wrought iron rifled cannon was made at Bridgeport, Conn., September 1st, in the presence of Major General Gilmore and others. A vessel had been chartered to measure by log and sounding, a distance of five miles directly off from the shore. This required nearly three hours. When the distance was reached, a signal was given, and the gun was fired at an elevation of about twenty degrees with a sixteen-pound charge, and one of Hotchkiss one hundred and fifty pound shells, which passed beyond the vessel at least half a mile, throwing up a volume of water to a considerable height. The vessel then sailed farther off and more to the eastward out of range. Again the signal was given, when a second shell was fired with a charge of twenty pounds, the elevation being slightly increased. This shell, immediately after having obtained its highest elevation, lost its spiral equilibrium, and descending almost vertically, fell short of the vessel's distance about half a mile.

The vessel was now anchored, the shore being six miles and the light-boat being four miles distant. The third shell was fired with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder, the elevation of the gun being increased to twenty-four and a half degrees. The flight of the shell occupied thirty seconds, and fell considerably more than a mile beyond the vessel. The recoil of the gun at the last discharge was a trifle over two feet.

The manufacturer has orders from the Government for fifteen of these guns, which he will be able to deliver at the rate of one in every ten days. The gun is constructed on an entirely new principle, consisting of successive layers of wrought iron rings completely welded into a solid mass. The inventor is of the opinion that the charge of powder may be increased to thirty pounds, so as to gain a still greater range.

Value of Atlanta.

The value of Atlanta can best be understood by the desperate efforts the enemy have made to hold it, and by the earnest remarks respecting it that have appeared in the rebel journals since the commencement of the campaign. In April last the Georgia papers urged upon the rebel Government the necessity of holding the railroads and depots, as our armies have advanced so have they daily called upon the rebel army to defend Atlanta to the last. The orders to Hood were explicit on that point, and only on condition that he should hold the place was he given the command. He certainly has endeavored to do so, but he has found his match in Sherman. The following extract from the Columbus, (Ga.,) *Times* of April 22, will be found interesting at this time:

The capture of Richmond would prove of greater importance to our enemies in a political point of view than any other sense. With our capital in their possession, we would find additional influence brought to bear against us abroad; but as a material loss its fall would in no manner compare with the disadvantages which would result from a defeat of General Johnston, and the occupation of Georgia that would follow. The first point is near our boundary lines, the second is our great centre. To lose the one would be as the loss of a limb; should we be driven from the other, it will be a terrible blow at our most vital point. This we must admit, and our enemy knows it.

THE NEW PENSION LAW.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 5, 1864.

While in Pittsburgh a few days ago—many inquiries were made of me concerning the new Pension Law. For the benefit of the many persons interested throughout Western Pennsylvania, I send a copy of instructions just issued by the Commissioner of Pensions, Hon. Joseph H. Barrett:

1. BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.—The biennial examination of invalid pensioners, required by the act of March 3, 1859, will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, if he is regularly appointed, or holds a surgeon's commission in the army. In no case will an examination by unappointed civil surgeons be accepted, unless it is satisfactorily shown by the affidavit of one or more disinterested and credible witnesses, giving the reason for such non-observation, that an examination by a commissioned or duly appointed surgeon is impracticable. On such proof, the certificate of two unappointed civil surgeons will be accepted in the same manner as heretofore. Fees paid to unappointed examining surgeons will not be refunded. Fees of appointed surgeons will be paid directly by Pension Agents, under prescribed regulations, and not by the pensioner, (to be afterwards refunded,) as under the act of 1862.

2. DECLARATIONS.—All declarations of claimants residing within twenty-five miles of any court of record must, without exception, be made before such court, or before some officer thereof having custody of its seal. For the convenience of persons residing more than twenty-five miles distant from any court of record, officers qualified by law to administer oaths may be designated by the Commissioner of Pensions, before whom such declarations shall be executed.

3. INCREASED PENSIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.—A pension of twenty-five dollars per month is granted to those having lost both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, in the line of duty, and twenty dollars per month to those who, under the same conditions, shall have lost both feet. If such parties are entitled to a lower rate of pension under the act of 1862. This higher pension will date only from the 4th day of July, 1864, in the case of pensioners already enrolled, or of applicants discharged prior to that date.

4. COMMENCEMENT OF PENSIONS WHEN APPLICATIONS ARE DELAYED MORE THAN THREE YEARS.—In all cases in which the application is filed more than three years after the discharge or decease of the person on whose account the claim is made, the pension, if allowed, will commence at the date of filing the last paper in support of such claim. Claims filed before July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to final issue within three years from that date, and those filed subsequently to July 4, 1864, must be prosecuted to a final issue within five years from the date of filing, or they will thereafter be rejected in the absence of satisfactory record evidence from the War Department to support such claim.

5. WIDOW'S PENSIONS NOT RENEWABLE AFTER RE-MARRIAGE.—The re-marriage of a widow terminates all claim to a pension from the date of such marriage, although she may again become a widow.

6. SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF PENSIONERS.—Special examinations of pensioners will be ordered at such times as the interests of the Government may seem to require; and such examinations, subject to an appeal to a board of three surgeons, will take precedence of all previous examinations.

7. PENSIONS TO UNENLISTED MEN, OR TO THEIR DEPENDENTS.—Pensions will be granted to persons disabled by wounds received in battle while temporarily serving with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, after March 4, 1861, but not regularly enlisted, and the widows, dependent mothers or sisters, or minor children under sixteen years of age, of those who, being in like manner, have been or may be killed, are entitled, on satisfactory proof, to the benefits of the act of July 14, 1862, on the conditions therein prescribed.

Proof of service, in cases arising under the ninth section of the act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer under or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period, and circumstances of such service. Proof as to the disability or death of a person entitled to pension from the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers or privates of the regiment, with evidence that proof by a commissioned officer is impracticable. If no officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time in the service, his certificate may be duly sworn to and his signature authenticated.

8. COMMENCEMENT OF WIDOW'S PENSIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.—When an applicant entitled to an invalid pension dies during the pendency of his claim, leaving a widow or dependent relative entitled to receive a pension by reason of such service and death, such widow will commence from the date at which the invalid pension would have commenced if admitted while the claimant was living.

9. EVIDENCE OF MUSTER-IN.—In accordance with the eleventh section of the act of July 4, 1864, evidence of the muster-in of the soldier will not be required in any case, but there must be positive record evidence of service, except in such cases as are embraced within the provisions of the ninth section of the said act. The eleventh section applies only to *enlisted soldiers*. Evidence of muster in the case of commissioned officers is still required.

10. FEES OF CLAIM AGENTS.—*claim agents are prohibited, under severe penalty, from receiving more than ten dollars in all for their services in prosecuting any claim, and from receiving any part of such fee in advance, or any percentage of any claim, or of any portion thereof, for pension or bounty.*

11. PROOF OF MARRIAGE OF COLORED SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—To establish the marriage of the alleged widow of a colored soldier, evidence of habitual recognition of the marriage relation between the parties for two years next preceding the soldier's enlistment must be furnished by the affidavit of at least two creditable witnesses; provided, however, if such parties reside in any State in which their marriage may be solemnized, then the usual evidence shall be required. The widow or children, however, claiming the benefits of this act, must prove that they had said from every house-top in the South."

Joseph H. Barrett,
Commissioner of Pensions.

AUGUST, 1, 1864.

It would be proper for me to State, that thousands of cases remain on file in the Pension office, on account of the attorneys and agents not furnishing the proper evidence required to complete the case—though repeatedly notified of it. Hundreds of cases are forwarded to the Pension office every month, where the declarations have been made before Notaries and Magistrates of the State, and there is not an agent but knows that all *Declarations have been required to be made before a Court of Record or some officer thereof having custody of its seal.* It must be dishonesty and not ignorance of the rules in attorneys so acting. It delays the adjustment of the claim until a new declaration is made, for which many of these agents and attorneys charge the poor invalid, widow, mother, or orphans double, enriching themselves by downright robbery. By referring to clause No. 10, given above, it will be observed, that no agent can take from a claimant more than $10 for the prosecution of a claim from its commencement to its completion, "and none of that to be paid until the claim is allowed." Any agent asking more, or the pay in advance, should be avoided and his acts published.

There is very little excitement in the city about the nomination of MCCLELLAN. I have as yet to find a single soldier in or about the city who says he will support him. There is no one but wonders how General MCCLELLAN, who has been reported to be anxious of a command where he can fight against the Rebels, can accept a nomination on a platform with PENDLETON and endorsed by VALLANDIGHAM. Many seem to think he will not accept.

S. C.

How Will the Army Vote?

The Chicago *Tribune* relates the following incident: On Sunday evening the Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, numbering about 300 men, and commanded by Colonel H. B. Scott, marched from their camp in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, and left the city for Rock Island, where it will be stationed to guard the Southern supporters of the Chicago Convention. The Forty-eighth arrived in Chicago about nine days ago, and is one of those regiments whose presence in the city during the past week has so decomposed the Randolph street Secesh organ. It would have been inspiriting to "Little Mac" or any other despicable peace sneak to have heard the reply of the Colonel to one reporter's interrogatory. "This regiment," said the gallant Scott, "is the Forty-eighth Iowa, and every man of it is for Lincoln and the prosecution at all hazards of our glorious Union." Noble words, spoken by a noble man. As they were echoed through the regiment by the loyal cheers and votes, we thought how few votes will the disciple of universal liberty poll from the ranks of the Forty-eighth Iowa. And is not every regiment composed of almost similar materials? Such is McClellan's army vote. When the history of this infamous rebellion is written up, what glory will shine in the record for the gallant Forty-eighth—one of the first, if not the first regiment to decline its opposition to one who trusted that his shoulder-straps would support him even in the foul waters of treason. How are you Army Vote?

What the Friends of Fremont will do?

The *New Nation*, the Fremont exponent declares below what the friends of that gentleman in Maryland will do. We presume that their policy in other States will be the same:

"The Fremont men of Maryland have made up their minds not to vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention, unless he be General Fremont, for the simple reason that no other in their judgment, even if unexceptionable on the score of loyalty, and hostility to slavery, has the remotest chance of success against Mr. Lincoln and hence they have determined either not to vote at all or to vote the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, if the electors thereon will pledge themselves to throw their votes according to the decision of the majority whether for Lincoln or Fremont the same to be ascertained by the heading on the tickets."

MCCLELLAN'S SOUTHERN PROCLIVITIES.—When General McClellan was made Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies, the Richmond papers charged that he had offered his services to the Southern Confederacy before the war began, and the General has never denied the charge. All these circumstances, in connection with the favorable results to the Confederacy of his generalship, may account for the great respect with which the South has always spoken of the American Napoleon.

Late Military Intelligence.

A letter dated before Petersburg, the 4th, says the report of Atlanta's downfall has been thoroughly circulated through this army. We all feel jubilant and look for a speedy confirmation of the good tidings. Many fear the news is too good to be true. Our time is now occupied in discussing the probable fate of the Potomac army. Politics, platforms, politicians, are all forgotten. The men who have thus far found their way through this bloody and prolonged campaign are anxious that Grant shall have similar success to Sherman. If fighting would give us possession of Petersburg or Richmond, I am sure no soldiers are more capable of heroic and daring achievements than the veterans of this army.

No outward signs betray the

IMPORTANT ACT.

AN ACT enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any bank, incorporated or organized by authority of this Commonwealth, which shall become an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, shall be deemed to have surrendered its charter, if it shall have complied with the requirement of this act: *Provided*, That every such bank shall, nevertheless, be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after the time of such surrender, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and of enabling it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the business for which it was established.

SEC. 2. When a bank, at a meeting of the stockholders, has voted to become such association, and its directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock, to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States, the cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in such newspaper as the meeting of the stockholders may direct, and send like printed notices by mail, or otherwise, to each stockholder.

SEC. 3. Every such bank shall make, and notify to the State Treasurer, its election to become an association, as aforesaid, on or before the first day of January next; and before being entitled to the privileges of this act, shall surrender to the State treasurer the specie certificates of exchange, received for loans in coin from said bank to the Commonwealth, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the statedebt," approved the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, together with the interest which may have accrued thereon; and any of said banks which shall not have received for loans in coin by such bank to the Commonwealth any of said specie certificates, before being entitled to the privileges of this act, shall pay into the treasury of the State, in the manner and at the rate now required by the twenty-first section of the act of April sixteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the payment of tax on bank dividends, a tax on the full amount of all accrued profits, surplus funds, contingent fund, or profit and loss of such bank, under what name or account soever the same may be classed or arranged, as if such accrued profits had been divided on the day for declaring dividends by said bank next before the first day of January aforesaid.

SEC. 4. At a meeting of the stockholders of any such bank, as aforesaid, each stockholder shall be allowed to cast one vote for every share of such capital stock, held by him, or her, on the question whether, or not, the said bank shall become an association, as aforesaid, for carrying on the business of banking, and of exercising the powers conferred by this act; and every stockholder, who is absent, may vote by proxy, made at any time after the vote to set shall become a law; and any executor, administrator or trustee, holding any such share, or shares, of such capital stock, may vote personally, or by proxy, without incurring any responsibility by such vote.

SEC. 5. The court of common pleas, of the proper county, is authorized to ascertain and determine, by the appointment of one or more auditors, not exceeding three, and shall certify to the president and directors of said bank, what was the fair market value of the shares of such bank, at the time of paying the last dividend; and if, within said thirty days, any stockholder, who has not joined in giving such authority, notifies, in writing, the president or cashier, of his desire to surrender his stock, upon receiving the value thereof, as so determined, such bank shall, within thirty days thereafter, pay such stockholder for his shares, according to such valuation, with interest, from the time of paying said dividend, upon his surrendering his shares: *Provided*, That notice shall be given of the time of meeting of the auditor, or auditors, appointed under the provisions of this section, in one or more newspapers, of the proper county, directed to the president, directors, and stockholders of such bank.

SEC. 6. When, in the adjusting the shares of stock of any stockholder, in a bank surrendering its charter under the provisions of this act, to the value of the shares of an association for banking, under the laws of the United States, there shall be fractional shares of the stock of such surrendering bank, the value of such fractional shares shall be taken to be the same as shall have been ascertained to be the value of the shares of refusing stockholders in said bank; and in case there shall be no refusing stockholders, then the value shall be ascertained in the manner directed in relation to refusing stockholders; and upon the payment of such value, with like interest as is directed to be paid to refusing stockholders, the owner of such fractional shares shall deliver the certificate thereof, and transfer said fractional shares to such bank; *Provided*, That the directors of the bank and such stockholder may agree upon a sum as the value of such fractional shares, and the payment thereof shall have the same effect as if the value had been ascertained in the mode hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 7. The capital stock of such bank shall be reduced to the extent of the par value of the shares so surrendered, and may be further reduced to any amount fixed by a majority of the owners of two-thirds the capital stock, by purchase and cancellation of shares, by reducing the par value of each share, or by both methods, as the directors may determine: *Provided*, That such bank may, if it deems it expedient, instead of reducing its capital stock, to the amount so appraised, dispose of the same to any person, or persons, at the par value thereof, without any reduction of capital.

SEC. 8. When the charter of any bank is surrendered under the provisions of this act, the members of the board of directors, last in office, shall forthwith deliver up all their plates and dies, to the court of quarter sessions, in the county in which the bank has been established, and the court shall cause them to be disposed of, in such manner as shall be deemed expedient, in order to prevent their use for any unlawful purpose; the members of the board, who wilfully refuse, or neglect, so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and severally punished, on conviction, in the proper court, by a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. No such bank shall re-issue any of the notes for circulation, issued by it during its existence under the laws of this Commonwealth, for more than one year after the time of filing the notice, provided for in the second section of this act.

SEC. 10. The bank tax, imposed by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be paid by such bank, up to the date of its becoming such association, in proportion to the time, since the next preceding payment thereof.

SEC. 11. When a bank furnishes to the Auditor General satisfactory evidence, by the oaths or affirmations of the President and Cashier, and by the exhibition of its books, or otherwise, that all the requirements of this act have been complied with, in relation to such bank, and that it has become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, the Auditor General shall certify the facts to the Governor, who shall cause notice thereof to be published in some newspaper in the county where such bank is located, at least for three weeks; and the charter of the bank shall, thereupon, be deemed to be surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 12. When the charter of said bank shall be surrendered to the Commonwealth, under the provisions of this act, all the assets, real and personal, of the said bank, shall immediately, by act of law, and without any conveyance or transfer, be vested in and become the property of the said association, for carrying on the business of banking, formed as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligation to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred by the bank, before becoming such association.

HENRY JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. CURTIN.

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—

Osgood's Spellers and Readers.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.
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Fetmer's Grammars.
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Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Wilson's Natural History.
Pasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
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Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

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The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st.

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Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Cloths, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Gentlemen's Fashion Reports.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-6m

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.

au29-1m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any Claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1865, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 30th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.

au8-tf THOS. H. UPDIKE, Treas.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANET & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se28-1y

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $15 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply articles unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $6 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretense that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $20 to $25 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au20

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
feb12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my22m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, Charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. [se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

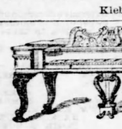
THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [feb19-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 33 Fifth street,
jy18 Kleber & Bros. old stand.


Bradbury. Schomacker & Co

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons, and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound in handsome and dispatch. jy24

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS.
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors. Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. jel7-1y

OPEN AGAIN.
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THE LAST NEWS!—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Next Saturday, the 10th of September, is the last day on which United States Taxes for LICENSES, INCOMES, CARRIAGES, and SILVER PLATE can be paid in that part of Allegheny county comprised in the 23d District, without the addition of the TEN PER CENT. PENALTY. Those who wish to save their money, should call immediately at the Internal Revenue Office, 67 Water street, Allegheny.
se6-1w DAVID B. WELTER, Collector.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-3m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market.
au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 354, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " 9 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. P. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
150,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
10,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my15

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se6

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jel Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING,
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
se9

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jel8-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je28-1f PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all the movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je11-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18-1y

U. S. INSPECTOR T. J. RICHARDSON has located his office at Jos. S. Finch's Distillery, Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, where he can be found for
inspection of Oils, Whisky, &c.
au23-1w T. J. RICHARDSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 54 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 251 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

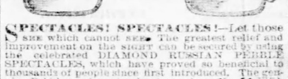
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 251 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 56, Fifth street. aug4



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those see who cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine have the original DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE stamped on each glass, and can be seen at my place. Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. au26

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superior Stoves; Bridge, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Iron Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights, Mortised Bar Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Stills, Tubes and Worms, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulley Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters use. Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumerics, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au1-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, op posite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec6-tf

CHAS. H. SUPEE,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DEWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.
DEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

S. CADMAN.....T. B. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au6-1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c. se26
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy26-1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS.
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je11

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warehouse corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se8-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath,[illegible] Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Bingam's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 127 and 129 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Gluses and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fron

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

BANKS.	Par Val	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Exchange	50		72½		May 5
Citizens	50		68		" 5
Pittsburgh	50		65½		" 5
Allegheny	50		60		" 5
Mechanics	50		67½		" 5
Iron City	50		66		" 5
M & M	50		60		" 4
First National	100				$3.75
Second National	100				
Third National	100		103		
Fourth National	100				
First National, Ally			110		$3.00
Manchester Saving			40½		" 4 ₱ ct.
INSURANCE.					
Citizens	50		61	June	$6.00
Western	50		53½	May	$2.50
Monongahela	50		25		$3.00
Eureka	50		50½		" $4.00
Pittsburgh	50		34½		$4.00
Allegheny			27		$3.00
People's			28		$4.00
Penna			32½		
BRIDGE.					
Monongahela			28½		5 ₱ ct.
St. Clair Street		60			5 ₱ ct.
Hand Street			50		5 ₱ ct.
Mechanic Street					
Birmingham			28		$1 50
RAILROAD.					
Allegheny Valley			11		
Penna Central			74½		
Fort Wayne			108½		
Cleveland			104½		
Connellsville			12¾		
Erie (interest)		11¾	17		
Steubenville			10¾		
Chartiers			5		
Hempfield			7½		
Alleg'y & Manch'ter		65	70	68	
Birmingham				61½	
Citizens					
GAS.					
Pittsburgh			85½		$2 50
Allegheny		31½			$1 00
Birmingham			31¾		5 ₱ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.					
Lucesco		60	¾		33 ₱ ct.
North American		9	¾		
Dalzell			13¾		1 ₱ ct.
Alleghany and Pitts			14		3 ₱ ct.
Columbia			10½		4 ₱ ct.
Iron City			2¾		
Horse Neck			2½		
Sterling			3		
Federal			6¾		
Armor			12		
Whitely Creek			2¾		
Fayette			2¾		
Story			2½		
Fiemi'g & Blood farm			5½		2 ₱ ct.
Olmstead			4¾		
Rynd farm			10		
Phenix			5		
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pitts. & Greens. Tpk			11¾		
Monghalela Navig'n			45		$2 50
BONDS.					
Allegheny County 5's			82		
do Scrip 6's			80		
Pittsburgh 6's			97		
do 6's			97		
Allegheny City 6's			103		
do 7's			104		
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			104		
do 2d mortg			100		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

No change from last quotations has taken place in our local stocks. There was considerable movement to-day among the minor oil stocks, and we hear of very flattering prospective value attached to two or three of the new companies.

—The money market here is not as free as it was before the tidings of Sherman's victory. There is a certain nervousness about it not before exhibited. We think we discover a disposition with discount houses to contract. The relation of financial affairs to mercantile operations is so intimate that the very apprehension of A general giving way of prices of commodities causes precautionary movements among the banks. This nervousness, remarks one of our exchanges, results from a consciousness of the fact that business rests upon a very unsafe basis—a foundation that favorable military prospects are gradually weakening, and which decisive victories in Virginia, such as Sherman has won in Georgia, would destroy. (2) It is manifest now that the rebellion is tottering, and must soon receive its finishing blows. Intelligent observers are confident that it cannot survive the blows that it has received and is still to receive before the close of the season's campaign in the field; and the no less important blow that awaits it at the polls in October and November. The success of the Northern Democracy in the Presidential election is, in fact, the last and only hope of the Southern Confederacy. It is now plain that this dependence is as a broken staff. Therefore it is concluded that the end of the rebellion is not far distant; and with its fall, inflation will collapse. The extreme caution that prevails, therefore, at this time, is quite natural, and it is but surprising that prudent men should be pulling their houses in order.

—At Chicago, the *Times* says: The week opens on a close but not a stringent money market. Our bankers anticipate a close market during the fall, and the probabilities are that the market will be done very close, and money, to a 1 but first borrowers, will be very difficult to obtain. October will bring renewed life to business in all the leading markets. The grain movement to the seaboard will fairly set in during the present month, and will increase in volume until the close of navigation. The amount of money required this season will be very heavy—much larger than during any previous year—owing to the high prices now ruling for all descriptions of provisions and merchandise. The fact has been already announced that within the next thirty days the tendency of the Eastern money markets will be towards greater stringency. It is stated that within that time the Government will probably take $31,500,000 on account of the 1881 bonds. There is a good demand for money, and, as yet, there is no difficul y in obtaining a supply for all the purposes of legitimate business transactions. The rates are 6 to 10 per cent. at all the leading discount houses.

—At Philadelphia, says the *Inquirer*, business, which should be at this season of the year, very lively, is on a wholesale scale dull, and there is not that demand for general merchandise that was expected. Not but what there is plenty of money and all wanting it offer proper security, but the consumers, from whom originate the genuine demand, are practicing economy, and preparing to meet any emergency which may arise. The recent successes of war are beginning to have their effect on consumers, and it will not be necessary to organize associations for the purpose of buying goods to convince them that it is self-preservation to do so. The result of this is now being felt to some extent among our wholesale houses.

—The Oil stocks in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, which had declined, quite revived both before and in the Boards. The sales of Densmore were up to 10¼ b. 15; Dalzell 12¾ and McClintock 7¼. The other Oil stocks were not so active or buoyant. Mellheny sold at 8.

—In New York, according to the *Times*, there is more additional depression on the railway speculation at the stock exchange today than would seem to be justified either by the present or prospective condition of the money market, or the business doing on the roads themselves. The chief cause we take to be the preponderating strength and numbers of the speculators on the bear side of the list. The few buyers that appear for the rise, or in the bull interest, appear to be without leaders; so that the prevailing temper of the street in the opposite direction is enabled to depress prices on a very moderate volume of active transactions. The Government stocks are steady. There is less business than for some weeks in railway mortgages, and not much done in the miscellaneous shares.

—The weekly averages of the old banks of the city of New York on Saturday, September 3, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit, of August 27:

Increase in loans	$911,902
Increase in specie	185,398
Decrease in circulation	55,897
Decrease in undrawn deposits	5,018,241

—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up 5th inst., presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Aug. 28.	Sept. 5	
Capital	$13,201,667	$13,201,920	Inc., $ 263
Loans	20,554,084	20,554,188	Inc., 555,074
Specie	3,972,413	3,962,395	Dec. 10,018
Due from Banks	3,704,273	3,443,621	Dec. 260,649
Due to Banks	6,198,363	6,119,869	Dec. 78,356
Deposits	15,660,145	15,081,041	Dec. 622,107
Circulation	2,236,745	2,454,915	Inc., 93,200
U S Legal Tender			
& Demand notes	11,421,970	10,785,830	Dec. 636,170

—Several of the national banks located in the interior have recently declined to continue to receive Government deposits for the reason that they found the business unprofitable. They voluntarily surrendered the privileges, paid over the balances in their hands, and withdrew their securities. Some stupid clerk in the Department at Washington, thereupon advertised that these banks having failed to comply with the regulations, their authority to act as Government depositaries was revoked; instead of saying that the said banks having voluntarily surrendered the trust, were no longer Government depositories, &c.

—A new and dangerous counterfeit of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the National Bank of Baston, has made its appearance. The vignette is a portrait in the center of a manufacturing scene; female on the left; head of Franklin; shipping in the distance.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 6.

TOBACCO—The sale at the warehouse amounted to 222 hogsheads, at less firmness than yesterday, with no evident decline. At the Pickett Warehouse the extreme range was from $10 to $35; at the North street Warehouse I hogshead $48; at the Ninth street Warehouse I hogshead at $9 20, and the residue at $11 to $39. At the 2d Ward 3 hds low grade sold from $7 80 to $9 60; Boone, 3 hhds low grade sold from $8 to $9 50; and the balance of the break a $6 50 to $8 05. At the Louisville Warehouse, 1 hogshead of trash sold at $5 30, lugs to fair leaf $10 to $18 50; and 1 hogshead at $42 75.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, September 8.

Business yesterday exhibited an improvement, so far as transactions were concerned. The weather was pleasant—our rivers are booming high, in fact, we have more water than business; boats, however, are waiting their turn, manage to pick up a passable trip. The receipts of freight by the river is on the increase. The Pilgrim brought up a good cargo. The Guidon, from Cincinnati, had some heavy lots of grain, bacon, &c. The Minerva has flour, tobacco, and sundries. The Glide No. 3 left for Cincinnati with a fair trip. She will be followed by the Kate B. Porter. The Pilgrim is announced for the upper Mississippi; she will have despatch. The Guidon is also announced to return to Cincinnati. The Delaware will not loose to-day for St. Louis. She will be followed by the Maggie Hays. We noticed a few coal boats passing the city during the afternoon; the arrival of coal to go forward is very limited.

BACON—The market continues firm, with a good demand for home use and for export. We notice a fair amount of receipts arriving by the river. The sales were: Shoulders—20,000 lbs at 18½@19c. Plain Hams—10,000 lbs at 29c. Ribbed Sides—5,000 lbs at 19½@20c. Sales of Plain Canvassed Hams at 24c. S. C. Hams—4,000 lbs at 27@27½c.

LARD OILS—Were steady at a further advance. Sales of 75 bbls No. 1 at $1 85; 25 do No. 2 at $1 75.

LARD—Was firm with a good demand. Sales of 10 bbls at 20½@20¾c.

MESS PORK—The market was firm, but not very active. Sales of 10 bbls at $40 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good demand for home use. The receipts by the river are on the increase. The stock on hand is not large. Prices have undergone but little change from our last three past. Among the sales were the following: Extra Family—150 bbls at $11@11 25, the latter for choice; 200 bbls do at prices ranging from $10 75, 10 87½ and 11 00; 100 bbls at $11. Limited sales of Extra were made at $9 75@10 per barrel.

PEACHES—The market was steady, with a good demand. Sales of 280 boxes at $2 50@3 00 per box.

APPLES—The supply on hand is large. Sales of 40 bbls at $1 50@2 00.

MALT—Prices have advanced. Barley malt was held at $2 25 per bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales 10 bbls Jersey at $8@8 25.

GRAIN—The Market for grain was quiet. Prices generally were unchanged. Oats—Sales of 2,000 bushels from store, at 86@90c. Wheat—Red was held at $2@2 04; white at $2 10@2 12. Corn—Is offered freely at $1 90. Buyers shy and nothing taking to take hold. Barley—Held at $2.

FEED—Firm; sales 5 tons middlings at $3 00.

BUTTER—Was steady with a good demand. Sales of 60 kegs at 42c. Other sales were made at 39@40c.

HAY.—We note sales of 21 loads at $38@40 per ton.

COFFEE—The market was steady but firm at previous prices, sales 50 sks Rio at 52@55c.

MOLASSES—Demand fair and sales regular; sales 75 bbls choice New Orleans at $1 22@1 25 ₱ gallon.

SUGARS—Firm; sales 10 hhds choice Orleans at 23½c; sales 15 hhds Porto Rico at 25c; sales 18 hhds do Cuba at 23½@24c; Crushed, sales 75 bbls at 32c; Coffee Sugars, sales 15 bbls of "A" at 30@33c, 40 bbls do "B" at 29@30c; sales 50 bbls of Refined Yellow at 24c ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 20 bags of Rangoon at 16c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

Business in the oil way was more active. The sales were more liberal and prices in some instances were a shade lower of course. It was said to be light oil. The rates, however, were lower. The Eastern market continues dull, with only a limited demand. Crude is reported on the decline. The principle sales in our market were to refiners, who had commenced to run out of stock. While the weeks's receipts were liberal, yesterday they only foot up to 450 barrels. Refined oils were dull, there being little inquiry; and prices have been unsettled for some time past. Correct figures were difficult to obtain. Our last from Oil City represent a firm market with a large export demand. Eastern dealers are purchasing liberally.

CRUDE OIL—The sales yesterday exceed 2,000 bbls. The particulars were 400 bbls at 36c, receiver returned; 200 bbls at 36c, 250 do at 36½c, 100 do at 36¾c, packages returned or exchanged. We have also reports of sales of 700 bbls light Oil at 35c., and 168 and 120 bbls at 41c., packages included.

BENZOLE—Was not very active, and sales of two lots, amounting to 150 bbls at 35c., one per cent. off.

TAR—Was inactive and the last sale reported was at $8 per bbl.

REFINED OILS—Seems to be without purchasers at present. Bonded and Free are nominal.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER—D. Bushnell, 210; Duncan, Dunlap & Co., 112; Fisher Bro., 138. Total 450.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5—Evening.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 2,900 head. The market in consequence is dull, and common steers have declined; extra are selling from 16@17c, fair to good at from 14@15½c, and common at from 10 @13c ₱ lb, as to quality. The market closed very dull, and sales were reported at rather lower prices than the above. About 600 head were left over.

COWS—About 130 head arrived, and sold at from $25 up to $65 ₱ head, as to quality.

SHEEP are better; 5,200 head arrived, and sold at from 6@8 ₱ lb for common to extra.

HOGS have advanced; about 1,200 head arrived, and sold at from $16@17 50 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,000 from Pennsylvania,
850 head from Illinois.
600 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 130 head, selling at about former rates. Springers at from 25@55, and Cow and Calf at from $30 up to $65 ₱ head, as to quality.

CALVES.—About 30 head sold at from 7@9c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 5,200 head. The market is more active, and prices have advanced. Common to fair are selling at from 6@7c, and good to extra at from 7½@8c ₱ lb, gross, according to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs are light this week, only reaching about 1,500 head. The demand is good, and prices have advanced, selling at from $16@17 50 the 100 lbs net.

860 held sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $16@17 50 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

640 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $16@17 50 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

New Orleans Cotton Report for the Week Ending Aug. 26, 1864.

Strict Middling, $1 80@Middling, $1 63@1 77½; Liverpool Middling, $1 75@1 76; Low Middling, $1 72@1 74; Good Ordinary, $1 65@1 70; Ordinary, $1 60@1 62. Sales this week, 6,0 bales; exports to Boone, 3 hnds low grade sold from $7 80 to $9 60; and the balance of the break a $6 50 to $8 05. At the Louisville Warehouse, 1 hogshead of trash sold at $5 30, lugs to fair leaf $10 to $18 50; and 1 hogshead at $42 75.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

September 6.

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market for lumber. There is a good demand, and a liberal business doing at the various yards throughout the city at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$55 00
1st common "	55 00
2d "	45 00
3d "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine joists and timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine fencing boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st common flooring "	70 00
2d "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	50 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 1,000 feet	7 00
" No. 2, " "	6 50
Lath " "	2 00

Boston Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shipping List* says that for California the demand continues rather limited. No shipments from this port this past week. Hard from New York only sixty-one cases have been forwarded.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows.

	1861.	1863.
For the week, cases	1,602	3,348
Since Jan. 1	54,233	40,948
Total	55,888	43,896

Showing an increase compared with last year of 11,99. cases.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

Sept. 7

Whisky—The market has ruled quiet during the week, but no change has taken place in the general features of the market, which remains somewhat as last reported. We quote it $1 78, at which small sales were made daily, but a reduction of 2@5c would have to be made before buyers or sellers would freely. The imports and exports for the past three years were as follows:

	Imports. Brls.	Exports. Brls.
1861-2	364,823	210,410
1862-3	116,222	166,669
1863-4	120,636	238,316

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

September 7.

IRON—The Stock of No. 1 Pig Iron is light and holders are contending for still higher figures; and cold-blast, suitable for making car wheels, is held firmly at $90, and other kinds at $55. Hot blast is held at $75@80, and there is not much inquiry for it. Bar Iron is firm at the advance reported in our last. We quote common sizes, and charcoal 11@12c. Horseshoes are in brisk demand at 15@15½c for Shoenberger's extra.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Sept. 6.

Tobacco—Market was lower on all grades. The decline is 50c to $2 per 100 lbs. Breaks consist of 148 hhds, of which 95 were sold, and hhds of 53 were rejected. Prices range as follows: Swe pings $2 10 green lugs $2 25 to $10 24, factory do at $1 50 to $11 75, planters do $5 25 to $10 25, common shipping leaf at $15 50 to $20 75; medium do at $21 to $29 25; good do at $35 to $43 75; common manufacturing leaf at $25 75; good do $40 75; fine manufacturing leaf at $105 per 100 lbs.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city
Pilgrim	Bickell	Cincinnati.
Gallatin	Batchelor	Cincinnati.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Gilde No. 3	Anderson	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about three feet water in the channel. The weather was very pleasant.

The new steamer Pilgrim is announced for St. Louis and Keokuk; Captain D. Z. Brickell is in command.

The new steamer Guidon, Captain Batchelor, is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the Lizzie Martin; Captain Laughlin. She leaves at noon.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Reuss, Kyle & Co. have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of Steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

The fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's pretty vessel, is announced for St. Louis. The boat has the best accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught tow boat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

The fine passenger steamer Delaware leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. She is at present in charge of Capt. Stevens, an experienced officer and clever gentleman, who will see that passengers are well cared for. Our attentive friend Rinehart has charge of the office.

The splendid passenger steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, she is in charge of Capt. Jas. Rees, a good fellow, Captain Joseph A. Porter, an officer who has hosts of friends and does honor to their friendship. We noticed a card in the Cincinnati papers a few days since signed by the officers of one of the Ohio regiments who had traveled on this boat. They paid a high and deserved compliment to the boat and officers.

LOUISVILLE.

Tuesday's *Union Press* says:

The river was rising slowly, with fully five feet of water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous forty-eight hours it had fallen only six inches at the head of the falls and eighteen inches at Portland.

It has also fallen considerable here. If it should fall here as much as it has above, we will be high and dry. But it is thought there have been heavy rains above.

The weather has cooled off and become quite pleasant. After the parching, melting days and nights such as we have lately sweltered through, how sweet and cooling was the rain storm on Sunday evening. It was the first to any degree worth mentioning this summer. The harvests, the cattle on a thousand hills, the smiling lawns, the gentle dells, the rolling hills, and the grand old mountains with their everlasting realms reverberating down their rocky steeps—all, all, all are glad and smiling at the soft and welcome patter of the rain. It is to be hoped we may have more, for the rivers are nearly dried up, and many boats are tied to the shores awaiting the time for navigation to re-open. When the long days of July shall ground many a craft as it goes musically down our beautiful river.

The condition of the river below is unchanged, and a number of boats were aground at last accounts. It is not considered safe to load to over 6½ feet, except with cattle, which can be driven around the shoal places.

Illinois river seems to be running dry, as it is at Hailing, with scant town y two necessin ies remaining. The Illinois River Packet Company have withdrawn all their boats, and it is not thought that the Naples Packet, Nellie Rodgers will make another trip, unless the river should rise.

Missouri river is receding, with scant three and a half feet in the channel.

The Upper Mississippi continues falling, and the packets require more time to make the trip. The Northern line have added the Burlington and Charlie Cheaver, and the Keokuk Packet Company have laid up the Harry Johnson, and will replace her with some boat of lighter draught.

Yesterday was one of the dullest days at the landing we have seen for a long time. There was next to nothing doing, and since the Government has sent a large fleet of boats below, tonnage is very scarce, and the levee and harbor look deserted.

Freight rates to New Orleans are firm; at $1 50 per bbl for flour and 75 cents per hun dred for pound freights.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Schomaker & Lang 25 bxs cheese; J. W. Tone & Co., 1 case whips; Logan & Co., 6 do handles; Atwell & Co., 25 bxs starch; Jno. A. Bushnaw 2 bxs starch; J. Bliss, 25 bxs starch; J. J. Irwin 25 bxs starch; R. H. Jack & Co., 25 bxs starch; T. Van Gorder 3 bbls cider; McGarr & Co., 5 bbls whisky; W W Wallace 7 sheets b iron, 5 round & Co 9 do do; Mair & Co 85 bundles shocks; Bakewell Pears & Co 159 bbls sundries; Delange & Co 300 green hides; J. Rhodes 145 sacks barley; J B Canfield 42 bxs cheese; C C Balsley 18 do do; L H Voight & Co 20 do do; J Calher 1 car fire brick; Schmitz, Son & Co 2 bbls eggs; 65 bxs cheese, 47 bbls apples; Simpson & Knox 150 bags Wheat, 160 sks corn.

Imports per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Mckeown & L, 50 bbls flour; Hitchcock & Mc, 1 car corn, 1 do oats; 145 bags wheat; Arsenal 50 bxs guns; Fackiner & I, 10 bdls tow; R E Sellers & Co, 4 bdls n lead; D Wallace 6 cars oats; Mc, Lee & Co, 250 bbls salt; Schmitz, Son & Co 2 bbls eggs; J B Canfield, 212 bags flax seed.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—S. T. Nicholson, 1 car horses.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER GUIDON.—J P Scott, 5 bbls oil; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bxs soap, W H Smith & Co, 3 bxs W G Smith, 1 bag feathers; Kirkpatrick, Bro, 150 bxs merchandize; A Willikin, 1 bx; J Myers & Son, 4 packages; R T Kennedy & Bro, 592 sks wheat, 100 bbls flour, 1 barrel; Kirkpatrick, Jr., 1 bbl oil; Jones, Boyd & Co, 1,140 blooms; A Gloekner & Co, 16 pkgs liquor, 15 do mustard; Grant & Lee, 800 sks wheat; Clark & Co, 18 sacks shoulders; J. B. Lyon & Co., 4 bbls and 1 box broken glass; Day & Hay den, 44 bbls saddle trees; H. Taylor, lot of sundries.

Wheeling.

Per Minerva—Clarke & Co., 1,507 sks wheat, 210 sks oil meal, 8 hhds tobacco, 1 box do, 9 hhds whisky, 100 boxes soap, 5 bxs & 5 barrels do, 150 hhds shoulders; J. B. Lyon & Co., 4 bbls and 1 box broken glass; Day & Hay den, 44 bbls saddle trees; H. Taylor, lot of sundries.

Cincinnati.

Per Pilgrim—Clarke & Co., 1,507 sks wheat, 210 sks oil meal, 8 hhds tobacco, 1 box do, 9 hhds whisky, 100 boxes soap, 5 bxs & 5 barrels do, 150 hhds shoulders; J. B. Lyon & Co., 4 bbls and 1 box broken glass; Day & Hay den, 44 bbls saddle trees; H. Means, 19 bbls whisky; Jno Scott, 9 bbls apples; Raymond, 15 bdls green hides; Woodside & Wallace, 19 empty barrels.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 6.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse, were as follows: 18 hhds, Ohio, viz.—2 at $7 50, 3 at $8 25, 4 at $9, 3 at $9 50, 2 at $10 25, 4 at $11 50; 6 cases Ohio seed leaf fillers, ranging from $6 50 to $14. Receipts light.

SALES AT MORRIS & CHALFANT'S WAREHOUSE.

20 hhds as follows: 20 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash—2 at $9 75, 1 at $10 50, 3 at $12 75, 2 at $13, 1 at $13 25, 3 at $17 50, 3 at $18, 2 at $20 50, 1 at $25, 1 at $28, 1 at $30 75, 1 at $32; 10 hhds common Kentucky—2 at $6 75, 3 at $8 25, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $11, 2 at $12 50, 1 at $14 25.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom'n 8:55 a m	Baltimore Express 12:26 p m
Thro Mail 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's 1:50 p m
Pas. Express 8:30 p m	Fast Line 11:30 p m
Fast Line 8:30 p m	Thro Mail 12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n 2:00 p m	John'n Accm'n 10:05 a m
Mail Wash'n'on 6:30 a m	Mail Washington 4:00 p m
2d do 11:40 a m	2d do 8:35 a m
do 3:30 p m	do 1:55 p m
4th do 6:00 p m	4th do 10:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 8:30 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line 1:00 a m	Chicago Express 2:20 a m
Express 1:10 p m	Philadelphia " 2:10 p m
Mail Train 6:30 a m	Chicago " 7:50 p m
	Cleveland Mail " 8:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:40 p. m., returns as follows: New Brighton at 6:30 a. m., 7:00 a. m. 12:30 p. m., and 5:30 p. m.

Allaiance Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 7:55 a m	Mail 6:00 p m
Express 3:40 p m	Express 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport 6:50 p m
2d " 6:00 p m	2d " 2:05 p m
Port Perry 11:15 a m	Port Perry 5:35 p m
Braddock's 11:5 p m	Braddock's 5:40 p m

The Saturday Train leaves from M Keesport leaves at 1:30 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 7:00 a. m.	Mail 7:00 p. m.
Express 4:00 p. m.	Express 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation 2:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail 8:10 a. m.	Mail 3:35 p. m.
Cincinnati 1:45 a. m.	Chicin. Express 8:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	do 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac com'n leaves Allegheny 2:55 p. m.	
Cleveland 1:45 a. m.	
do 1:45 p. m.	

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

The steamers EAGLE or EXPRESS will leave Wheeling every day (Sunday's excepted) at 10½ o'clock a. m. and leaving Belle Air on the arrival of the 11 o'clock a. m. train from Pittsburgh.

For Wheeling and Parkersburg.

ON THIS DAY, September 8, at 4 p. m. The fine light draught passenger steamer ARGUS, JOHN MCLEINE, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wheeling, connecting with Parkersburg.

THE fine passenger steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, B. M. LAUGHLIN Commander, Tuesday's excepted, will leave Pittsburgh, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STELL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm CORLSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh. au20 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 4 P. M. The new passenger steamer GUIDON, JAS. BATCHELOR, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JOHN FLACK or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

On SATURDAY, 10th inst., the steamer ONWARD, Captain MELLON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THURSDAY, September 8th, the splendid passenger steamer KATE B. PORTER, Capt. PORTER, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or, JOHN FLACK, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 4 P. M. The new light-draught steamer PILGRIM, D. Z. BRICKELL, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis.

ON THIS DAY, September 8th, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer DELAWARE, STEVENS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For St. Louis.

THURSDAY, September 8th the steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For St. Louis.

On SATURDAY, 10th inst. the steamer ARMENIA, Captain MCCALLUM, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 Shares of Columbia oil stock.
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B. MCLAIN & CO.
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GAME BAGS, Shot Belts, Pouches, and Powder Flasks for sale by every description at
J. KS., 136 Wood street.
se3

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se3 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

SUNNY SIDE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Chartiers' Valley, 8½ miles from the city, ¾ of mile from the P. and S. R. R. depot, containing 100 acres, 85 acres cleared, balance in fine forest timber. The improvements are 2 fine dwellings, a large barn, and stabling sufficient for 40 head of stock; three orchards of 1,200 to 1,400 trees of the best selection and variety, large variety of small fruits and strawberries in abundance; a vineyard of 600 grape vines. The land is rich, has been used as a Dairy Farm, and is one of the most delightful country residences that has been offered to the public for years. Would divide well into 2 country seats with a house and an orchard to each. For further particulars apply to
au18 B. MCLAIN & CO.,

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 t